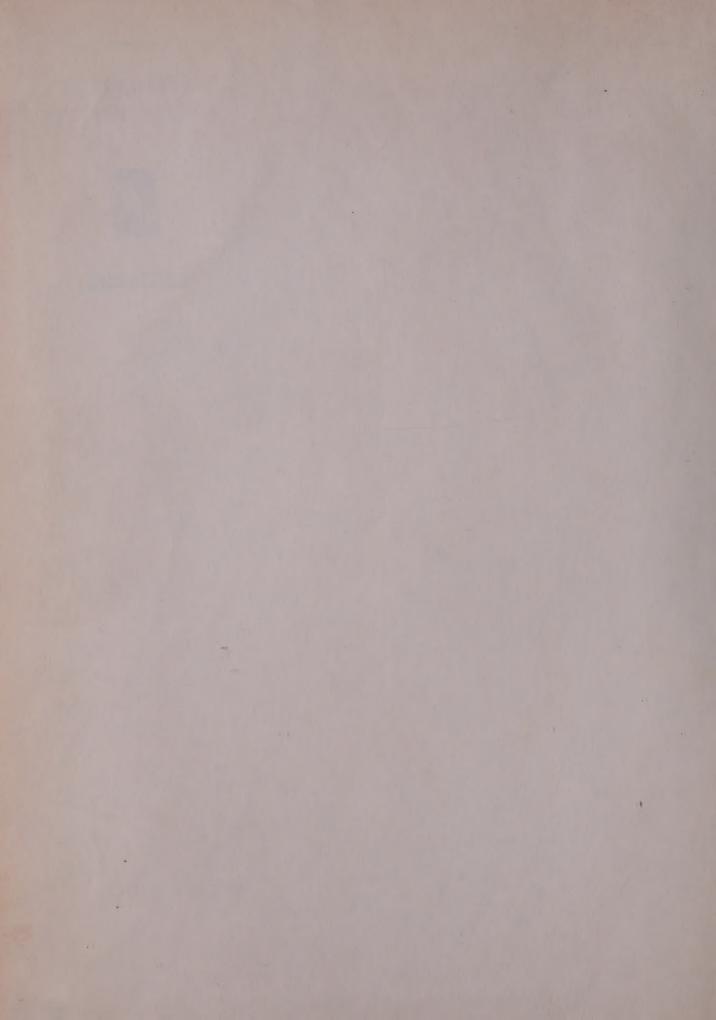


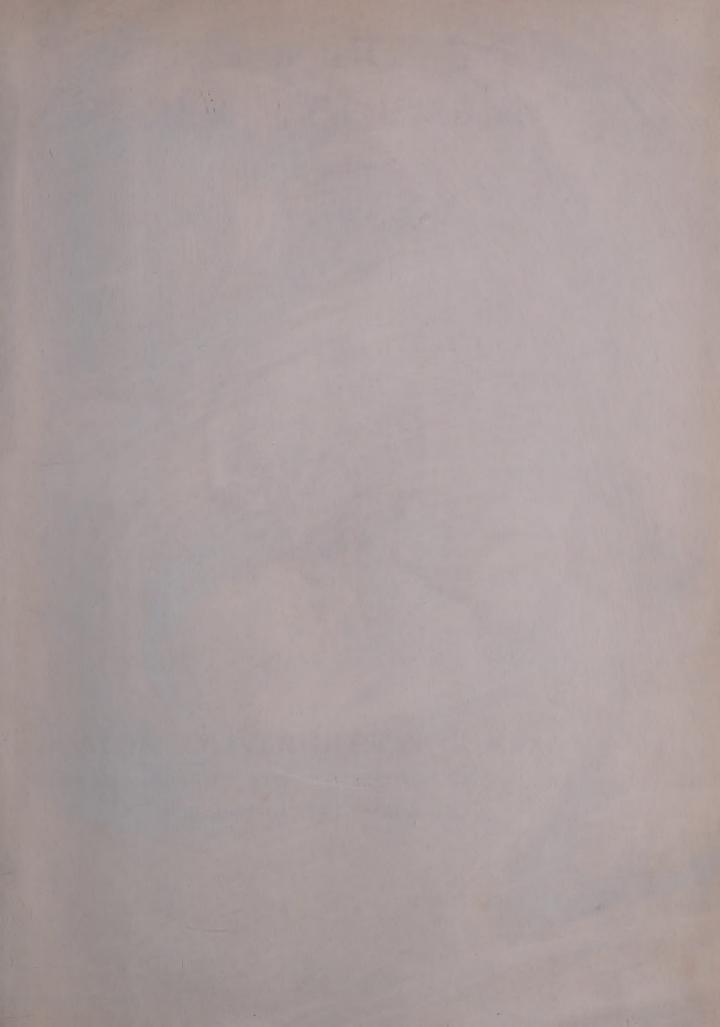
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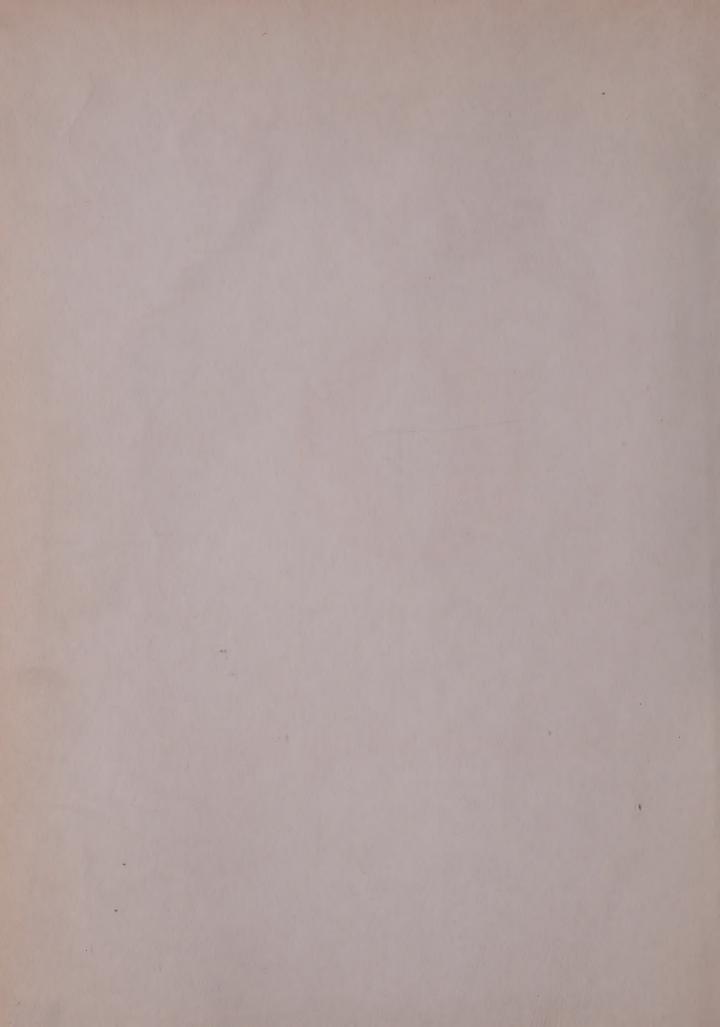


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FIFTY SONGS BY ROBERT SCHUMANN

EDITED BY

W. J. HENDERSON

FOR HIGH VOICE



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CONTENTS

On 24	No. 2. I fain would Forth, I'd fain be Free (Es treibt mich hin)	PAGE
Op. 24	No. 3. We walked under Woodland Arches (Ich wandelte unter den Bäumen)	I
	No. 5. Lovely Cradle of my Sorrow (Schöne Wiege meiner Leiden)	4
	No. 9. With Myrtle and Roses (Mit Myrthen und Rosen)	7
Op. 25		19
	No. 3. The Almond Tree (Der Nussbaum)	23
	No. 7. The Lotus Flower (Die Lotosblume)	28
	No. 15. My Soul is Dark (Mein Herz ist schwer)	30
	No. 23. Out over the Forth (Im Westen)	36
	No. 24. Thou'rt Lovely as a Flower (Du bist wie eine Blume)	38
Op. 27		40
Op. 35		42
1000	No. 8. Silent Love (Stille Liebe)	48
	No. 10. Silent Tears (Stille Thränen)	51
	No. 12. Bygone Pleasures (Alte Laute)	56
Op. 36	No. 4. To the Sunshine (An den Sonnenschein)	58
Op. 39	No. 2. Intermezzo (Intermezzo)	61
	No. 3. In the Forest (Waldesgespräch)	63
	No. 5. Moonlight (Mondnacht)	67
	No. 6. In a Fair and Foreign Land (Schöne Fremde)	70
	No. 8. Memories (In der Fremde)	73
	No. 12. Spring Night (Frühlingsnacht)	76
Op. 40		79
	No. 5. Love's Secret Lost (Verrathene Liebe)	82
Op. 42		85
	No. 2. He, the Noblest of the Noble (Er, der herrlichste von Allen)	88
	No. 3. I Dare Not, Cannot Believe It (Ich kann's nicht fassen, nicht glauben)	94
	No. 4. Thou Ring upon my Finger (Du Ring an meinem Finger)	98
	No. 6. Dearest Love, why gaze? (Süsser Freund, du blickest)	102
	No. 8. Now hast thou turned my Joy to Bitt'rest Pain (Nun hast du mir den ersten Schmerz gethan)	106
Op. 48		109
	No. 2. Where'er my Tears are falling (Aus meinen Thränen spriessen)	III
	No. 3. The Rose and the Lily, the Sun and the Dove (Die Rose, die Lilie, die Taube, die Sonne)	112
	No. 4. When gazing in thine Eyes so Dear (Wenn ich in deine Augen seh')	114
	No. 7. I'll not Complain (Ich grolle nicht)	116
	No. 9. Now we've Piping and Pleasure (Das ist ein Flöten und Geigen)	119
	No. 11. A Youth oft Loves a Maiden (Ein Jüngling liebt ein Mädchen)	123
	No. 13. In Dreams my Tears were falling (Ich hab' im Traum geweinet)	125
	No. 14. All Night long I'm Dreaming (Allnächtlich im Traume)	128
	No. 16. The Songs of Bitter Sorrow (Die alten, bösen Lieder)	131
Op. 49		136
Op. 51		142
1200	No. 3. Wherefore should I Wander? (Ich wand're nicht)	145
Op. 77		150
Op. 79		156
	No. 14. Ladybird (Marienwürmchen)	161
	No. 24. 'T is Spring (Er ist's)	164
-	No. 27. Snow-Bells (Schneeglöckchen)	167
	5 No. 4. A Young Folks' Song (Jung Volkers Lied)	169
()p. 12	7 No. 2. Thy Face so Fair (Dein Angesicht)	172



INDEX

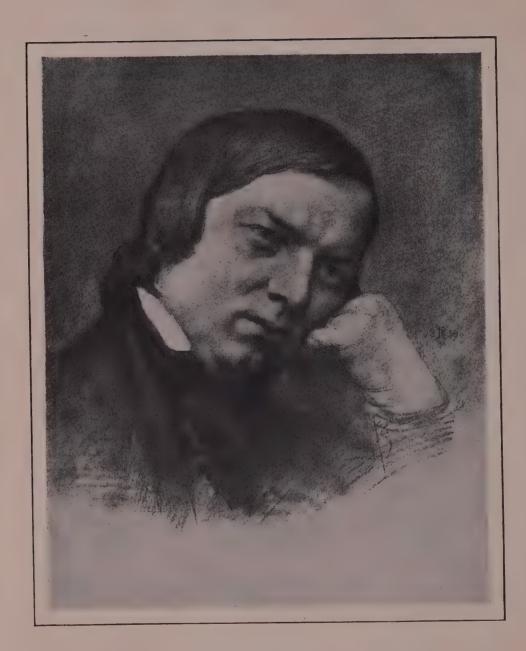
[ENGLISH:]		[GERMAN]	
All Night long I'm Dreaming. Op. 48, No. 14	I28	Allnächtlich im Traume. Op. 48, No. 14	128
Almond Tree, The. Op. 25, No. 3	23	Alte Laute. Op. 35, No. 12	56
Bygone Pleasures. Op. 35, No. 12	56	Alten, bösen Lieder, Die. Op. 48, No. 16	131
Dearest Love, why gaze? Op. 42, No. 6	102	An den Sonnenschein. Op. 36, No. 4	58
Dedication. Op. 25, No. 1	19	Aufträge. Op. 77, No. 5	150
He, the Noblest of the Noble. Op. 42, No. 2	88	Aus meinen Thränen spriessen. Op. 48, No. 2	111
I Dare Not, Cannot Believe It. Op. 42, No. 3	94	Beiden Grenadiere, Die. Op. 49, No. 1	136
I fain would Forth, I'd fain be Free. Op. 24, No. 2	I	Das ist ein Flöten und Geigen. Op. 48, No. 9	119
I'll not Complain. Op. 48, No. 7	116	Dein Angesicht. Op. 127, No. 2	172
In a Fair and Foreign Land. Op. 39, No. 6	70	Du bist wie eine Blume. Op. 25, No. 24	38
In Dreams my Tears were falling. Op. 48, No. 13		Du Ring an meinem Finger. Op. 42, No. 4	-98
In the Forest. Op. 39, No. 3	63	Er, der herrlichste von Allen. Op. 42, No. 2	88
In the Garden. Op. 51, No. 2	142	Er ist's. Op. 79, No. 24	164
Intermezzo. Op. 39, No. 2	61	Es treibt mich hin. Op. 24, No. 2	ï
Jasmine Tree, The. Op. 27, No. 4	40	Frühlingsnacht. Op. 39, No. 12	76
Ladybird. Op. 79, No. 14	161	Ich grolle nicht. Op. 48, No. 7	116
Lotus Flower, The. Op. 25, No. 7	28	Ich hab' im Traum geweinet. Op. 48, No. 13	125
Lovely Cradle of my Sorrow. Op. 24, No. 5	7	Ich kann's nicht fassen, nicht glauben. Op. 42,	
Love's Secret Lost. Op. 40, No. 5	82	No. 3	94
March Violets. Op. 40, No. 1	79	Ich wandelte unter den Bäumen. Op. 24, No. 3	4
Memories. Op. 39, No. 8	73	Ich wand're nicht. Op. 51, No. 3	145
Messages. Op. 77, No. 5	150	Im Westen. Op. 25, No. 23	36
Moonlight. Op. 39, No. 5	67	Im wunderschönen Monat Mai. Op. 48, No. 1	109
My Soul is Dark. Op. 25, No. 15	30	In der Fremde. Op. 39, No. 8	73
Now hast thou turned my Joy to Bitt'rest Pain.		Intermezzo. Op. 39, No. 2	61
Op. 42, No. 8	106	Jasminenstrauch. Op. 27, No. 4	40
Now we've Piping and Pleasure. Op. 48, No. 9	119	Jung Volkers Lied. Op. 125, No. 4	169
Out Over the Forth. Op. 25, No. 23	36	Jüngling liebt ein Mädchen, Ein. Op. 48, No. 11	123
Rose and the Lily, the Sun and the Dove, The.		Lotosblume, Die. Op. 25, No. 7	28
Op. 48, No. 3	112	Marienwürmchen. Op. 79, No. 14	. 161
Sand-Man, The. Op. 79, No. 13	156	Märzveilchen. Op. 40, No. 1	79
Silent Love. Op. 35, No. 8	48	Mein Herz ist schwer. Op. 25, No. 15	30
Silent Tears. Op. 35, No. 10	51	Mit Myrthen und Rosen. Op. 24, No. 9	13
Since mine Eyes beheld him. Op. 42, No. 1	85	Mondnacht. Op. 39, No. 5	67
Snow-Bells. Op. 79, No. 27	167	Nun hast du mir den ersten Schmerz gethan. Op.	
Songs of Bitter Sorrow, The. Op. 48, No. 16	131	42, No. 8	106
Spring Night. Op. 39, No. 12	76	Nussbaum, Der. Op. 25, No. 3	. 23
Thou Ring upon my Finger. Op. 42, No. 4	98	Rose, die Lilie, die Taube, die Sonne, Die. Op. 48,	
Thou'rt Lovely as a Flower. Op. 25, No. 24	38	No. 3	112
Thy Face so Fair. Op. 127, No. 2	172	Sandmann, Der. Op. 79, No. 13	156
'T is Spring. Op. 79, No. 24	164	Schneeglöckchen. Op. 79, No. 27	167
To the Sunshine. Op. 36, No. 4	58	Schöne Fremde. Op. 39, No. 6	70
'T was in the Lovely Month of May. Op. 48, No. 1	109	Schöne Wiege meiner Leiden. Op. 24, No. 5	7
Two Grenadiers, The. Op. 49, No. 1	136,	Seit ich ihn gesehen. Op. 42, No. 1	85
Wanderer's Song. Op. 35, No. 3	42	Stille Liebe. Op. 35, No. 8	48
We walked under Woodland Arches. Op. 24, No. 3	4	Stille Thränen. Op. 35, No. 10	51
When gazing in Thine Eyes so Dear. Op. 48,		Süsser Freund, du blickest. Op. 42, No. 6	102
No. 4	114	Verrathene Liebe. Op. 40, No. 5	82
Where'er my Tears are falling. Op. 48, No 2	III	Volksliedchen. Op. 51, No. 2	142

	۰	0	۰
V	1	1	П

INDEX

[ENGLISH]		[GERMAN]	PAGE
Wherefore should I Wander? Op. 51, No. 3	PAGE I45	Waldesgespräch. Op. 39, No. 3	63
TTT: 1 3/6 .1 1 Dance On 24 No 0	13	Wanderlied. Op. 35, No. 3	42 114
Vanna Folke' Song A Op 125, No. 4	169	Wenn ich in deine Augen seh'. Op. 48, No. 4 Widmung. Op. 25, No. 1	114
Vouth oft Loves a Maiden, A. Op. 48, No. II	123	Widmung. Op. 23, 2101 -	

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· Arbert Tolumanns

ROBERT SCHUMANN

(BORN JUNE 8, 1810; DIED JULY 29, 1856)

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CHUBERT, Schumann, Franz and Brahms are conceded to be the four great masters of song composition. The extraordinary fecundity of the genius of the first of these four, the marvellous felicity and fruitfulness of his melodic invention, have by no means obscured the merits of the other three, but have rather served to fix attention upon those excellences by which these others are distinguished. The songs of Schumann differ from those of Schubert much as the men differed. Schubert wrote in the full flood of an inspiration which fed chiefly on itself. He sang like a bird and made music because he was music personified. Schumann, on the other hand, sang out his own life and thought. His piano pieces and his symphonies are chapters in a musical autobiography, and in this same history of his own soul the songs form a vital chapter. A maker of programme music was Schumann from first to last, and the programme was almost always an emotional one, drawn from his own experience. In the early period of his career, when he found the piano adequate to the embodiment of his ideas, fancy and imagination furnished most of the conceptions to be revealed in tone pictures; but later, when a long-cherished passion, which at first had seemed utterly vain, approached its reward, he turned to the more intimate, personal and direct medium of the song.

Schumann began his musical career as a pianist, and no composer shows a more complete understanding of that instrument than he. Impatient of restriction, vigorously original in fancy, moved deeply by the music of Bach and the prose of Jean Paul, yet never a slave to the authority of older masters, he struck out new paths in piano composition and enriched the domain of the instrument with a novel variety of technic. If it were not for the perfect poetry of such compositions

as the Papillons and the Carnaval, one might almost be justified in saying that Schumann's mastery of the piano was most precious through its contribution to his songs. But it was while he was studying the piano in the home of Friedrich Wieck in Leipzig that he learned to love his teacher's daughter, Clara. For four years he suffered torments of doubt while a relentless father opposed his suit. At length in September, 1840, he married Clara in spite of her father. It was in that year, when he saw the fruition of his hopes at hand, that he poured out his soul in song. He had set a few songs of Byron in 1828, but his real song-writing began in 1840, and in that year he made one hundred and thirty-eight songs, of which not more than a score could be spared. That year is known to Schumann lovers as the "great song year," and had this master never produced a measure of music beyond the fruit of that twelvemonth, he would still be ranked among the most gifted of composers.

He felt the deepest artistic joy in his new field. He was thrilled through with the delight of creation. On February 19 he wrote to a friend: "I am now writing nothing but songs, great and small. I can hardly tell you how delightful it is to write for the voice as compared with instrumental composition, and what a stir and tumult I feel within me when I sit down to it. I have brought forth quite new things in this line." On February 24 he wrote to his beloved Clara: "Since yesterday morning I have written twenty-seven pages of music (something new), of which I can tell you nothing more than that I laughed and wept for joy after composing them." This was the set of twenty-six songs called Die Myrthen, opus 25, of which six will be found in this volume. He had already written the nine songs of opus 24,—the text being a series of lyrics by Heinrich Heine,—

and had dedicated them to the famous singer, Pauline Garcia. These were Schumann's first published songs, and they were issued to the world in May, 1840.

In the great song year he created also the five songs of opus 27, Lieder und Gesänge, published in May, 1849; opus 29 and opus 30, each consisting of three poems by Emanuel von Geibel, the former published in March and the latter in April, 1841; opus 31, three songs of Chamisso, published in April, 1841; opus 33, six songs for male quartet; opus 34, four duets for soprano and tenor; opus 35, twelve poems of Justinus Kerner, published in July, 1841; opus 36, six poems of Reinick, published in August, 1841; opus 37, twelve poems from Rückert's Liebesfrühling (the second, fourth and eleventh set by Clara Schumann), published in November, 1841; opus 39, a cycle of twelve songs by Joseph von Eichendorff, published September, 1842; opus 40, five songs, four by Hans Christian Andersen and one by Chamisso, published October, 1842; opus 42, Chamisso's Frauenliebe und Leben (Woman's Love and Life), eight songs, published August, 1843; opus 43, three duets, published May, 1844; opus 45, three romances and ballads, two by Heine and one by Eichendorff, published January, 1844; opus 48, Dichterliebe (Poet's Love) from Heine's Book of Songs, sixteen songs, published September, 1844; opus 49, three songs, texts by Heine and Fröhlich, published July, 1844; and opus 53, three songs by J. G. Seidl, Wilhelmine Lorenz and Heine, published October, 1845.

Schumann's production of songs did not end here. The opus numbers run as high as 142, composed in 1852, and published in February, 1858 but little of notable worth was produced after 1840. Schumann recognized the importance of the work of that year, and realized that he had given the world his most admirable songs. He wrote to a critic: "In your essay on song-writing it has somewhat distressed me that you should have placed me in the second rank. I do not ask to stand in the first, but I think I have some pretensions to a place of my own." To a friend who spoke of the year's product as "promising,"

he said, "I cannot venture to say that I shall produce anything further in the form of songs, and I am satisfied with what I have done."

The deep joy of his married life sent Schumann in search of new means of expression for the powerful emotions rising within him. He felt, as it were, the need of a more pealing voice than that of the song, and hence he turned his attention to orchestral composition. In the year 1841 he composed the symphonies in B flat and D minor and the Overture, Scherzo and Finale—a symphony without a slow movement. The first movement of his great piano concerto was also written in this year. In subsequent years he returned to the song form, but he rarely again produced such lieder as those of the great song year. Of the fifty songs in this volume only nine were composed after 1840, and it is safe to say that even the large body of Schumann enthusiasts have seldom heard in public more than a score of songs contained in the third and fourth volumes of the Clara Schumann edition. Occasionally the composer had bursts of his early inspiration, and then he produced such gems as Aufträge (Messages) and the Jung Volkers Lied (A Young Folks' Song).

To grasp the full import of Schumann's achievements as a song-writer is easier for us than it was for his contemporaries. To us the whole significance of the early years of musical romanticism is now apparent. Those years were filled with a splendid artistic revolt against the cold and sculpturesque formulas of an outworn school. Those who had been laboring to make music an art of purely external beauty had reached the boundary I their movement, and the young spirits of the day demanded progress. This was possible only along the lines indicated unconsciously and without reformatory intent by Mozart when he gave the world his German opera, Die Zauberflöte (The Magic Flute), and his jewel of a song, Das Veilchen (The Violet). If music was to express the inner life of man, it must be by a reconstruction of forms to meet the variations of emotion. Beethoven bridged the chasm between symphonic movements, and Schubert in his Erlkönig (Erlking)

showed the world how a song for a single voice might be a drama. In Das Veilchen Mozart had thrown over the old strophic form, in which a single tune served for every stanza, and by altering his melody here and there, to meet the demands of changing sentiment, led the way directly toward the dürchcomponirtes Lied. In this form the music is made the true handmaid of the text. It follows the meaning of the poet and strives to express it. The words are no longer mere pegs upon which to hang tunes. In a word its relation to the old strophic song is precisely that of the Wagnerian drama to the Italian opera of the Donizetti period.

The art song, as it has been called for want of a better English description, did not spring, Minerva-like, from the head of Schubert. In the field pointed out by Mozart many futile experiments were made before the first master of the new region arrived. Schubert, however, opened an entirely new vein when he gave to the world his wonderful Gretchen am Spinnrade (Gretchen at the Spinning-wheel), written at the age of seventeen, and Erlkönig, produced a year later. The preëminence of Schubert's songs lies in their complete absorption of the fundamental spirit of modern music-detailed and exhaustive dramatic expression. Let the hearer follow the details of the two songs just mentioned and note the immense breadth and depth of the tone painting in the accompaniments, the exquisite eloquence of the harmonic treatment, the perfect truth of the declamatory setting of the words, and the union of all these elements of composition in the formation of a musical mood-picture which lays bare the very heart of the poem. To study and master the secrets of these two lieder alone is to get an insight into the whole nature and purpose of modern song.

Schumann's songs stand beside Schubert's in their inclusion of all the elements which go to make songs great. The difference between the lyrics of these two masters is what might be expected from the personalities of the two men. Not often so vivid and spontaneous as Schubert's, the songs of Schumann are more continent, more intellectual, more profound, more suggestive. What

they lack in power of exaltation they supply in depth and restfulness of conviction. As one commentator has said: "His songs are the very breath of poetry elevated by austere thought.... With scrupulous art he reproduces all that runs in the poet's mind, be it ever so subtle and delicate, but permeates it with a deeper shade of meaning."

The salient external characteristic of Schumann's songs is the extraordinarily fine treatment of the accompaniment. This is undoubtedly the outcome of the author's long experience as a piano composer before entering the field of song. Here, however, the difference between his work and that of Schubert is by no means superficial. It requires some artistic insight to perceive the real line of demarcation between the two, for Schubert, too, knew well how to utilize the piano, as may be seen in the wonderful rushing figure of the Erlkönig accompaniment. But a brief study of the instrumental parts of such songs as Der Nussbaum (The Almond Tree), p. 23, Das ist ein Flöten und Geigen (Now we've Piping and Pleasure), p. 119, and Aufträge (Messages), p. 150, will serve to disclose the true Schumannesque treatment of the piano part.

In the first of these songs the piano is utilized to complete a melodic phrase, which is at first left unfinished by the voice. Only at the very close of the lyric does the voice intone the final cadence of that phrase with an effect made inexpressibly beautiful by reason of the long delay. In the second of the numbers named the piano is the real exponent of the thought lying behind the text, while the voice is, as it were, a commentator. This is a method which for external description cannot be excelled, because the possibilities of instrumental figuration in imitative writing are much greater than those of a solo voice. In Aufträge the piano plays an accompaniment pure and simple, but one devised with the genius of a master of romantic composition for the instrument. The piano perfectly supports the voice, but at the same time amplifies and intensifies the significance of the charming melody allotted to the singer. It is one of Schumann's happiest inspirations, yet it is not always sung by singers to whose voice and style it is adapted.

Again in many songs Schumann uses the piano to provide beautiful and expressive preludes and postludes. In some songs the eloquence of the piano in the postlude is so great as to make this the most important part of the lyric. For an example of this let the reader examine the exquisite instrumental coda to Die alten, bösen Lieder (The Songs of Bitter Sorrow), p. 131. This is, indeed, the coda of the entire cycle, and it is the most fragrant blossoming of this branch of Schumann's art. But Schumann also knew when to subordinate the piano so much as to make it a mere background. Note the wonderful effect of the soft chords in Ich hab' im Traum geweinet (In Dreams my Tears were falling), p. 125. In short, as Dr. Spitta has admirably said in his fine article in Grove's Dictionary of Music, in "Schumann's songs the proper function of the pianoforte is to reveal some deep and secret meaning which it is beyond the power of words, even of sung words, to express."

That Schumann found the true mission of the song may readily be learned by an examination of the texts which he chose for setting. He never failed to select words embodying the true lyric spirit, the voicing of nature and love. The field of human emotion and thought as viewed through the eyes of youth was the theatre of his fancy, and he found abundant material for his inspiration in the splendid outpour of lyric poetry from the young romanticists of Germany. Eichendorff's contemplations of nature touched his mind no less than Heine's marvellous analyses of feeling; and when he came to the setting of Chamisso's persuasive verses in the cycle entitled Frauenliebe und Leben, opus 42, he unquestionably opened up a wealth of emotion not altogether disclosed by the poet.

When it was necessary to be humorous, Schumann had a fund of humor quite irresistible. Note the genuine humor of Ein Jüngling liebt ein Mädchen (A Youth oft Loves a Maiden), p. 123, and the bewitching archness of Aufträge, p. 150. Such things are the conceptions of a true master laboring in a most congenial field, and all contentions

that Schumann was merely a follower of Schubert must fail in the presence of such convincing demonstrations of power and originality. Schumann was always a romanticist, and he was unceasingly introspective. He looked into his own heart and wrote, and this is the great secret of the universal appeal of his songs.

Students of his songs should never lose sight of the fact that the master's whole aim was a satisfying embodiment of the poet's thought. For this reason in singing these songs the greatest attention should be paid to the enunciation of the text and with this to a faithful reproduction of the musical accentuation. Schumann was a master of the art of declamation, and his music should never be distorted. The rhythm, the accent, the phrasing, should be religiously followed. With proper attention to these details and a respectable performance of the accompaniment, singers cannot fail to command the sympathies of their hearers with these songs.

Schumann was especially happy in the treatment of the song cycle. Here his command of romantic expression was coupled most beautifully with his instinct for organic unity. Variety in unity is found in his song cycles just as it is in his matchless piano cycles, Papillons and the Carnaval. Of all the song cycles which he set the most admirable is undoubtedly the Dichterliebe, opus 48. The text is taken from Heine's Buch der Lieder, and the sixteen poems, without attempting to recite a narrative, contain a whole heart history. As the Frauenliebe und Leben was an exposition of woman's soul, the Dichterliebe lays bare that of man's. With our knowledge of the experiences through which Schumann passed in the year 1840, in which these songs were composed, we are justified in believing that they sound a personal note of the deepest significance. They are the highest flight of Schumann's genius in the department of song-writing, and they stand among the choicest treasures of lyric art. Perfect in the adaptation of the materials of musical expression to the end in view, eloquent with the sincerity of a direct appeal, united by a subtle organic union which defies definition, these songs move us more and more at each successive hearing. The editor hesitated long before deciding to omit part of this lovely cycle in order to make room for other essential examples of Schumann's genius.

The other cycles from which selections have been made for this volume are opus 35, Twelve Poems by Justinus Kerner; opus 36, Six Poems by Robert Reinick, and opus 39, *Liederkreis*, by Joseph von Eichendorff. The other songs are taken from small collections with texts by various authors. Schumann occasionally manufactured cycles by bringing together poems from different sources and arranging them so that they had some

slight connection. This is the case especially with opus 25, Die Myrthen. This cycle contains twenty-six songs with texts by Goethe, Heine, Rückert, Mosen, Burns, Byron and Moore, yet such is the peculiar significance of Schumann's music that there actually seems to be some connection running through the series.

The editor believes that this volume contains the best songs of Schumann. It certainly contains all that are habitually sung by the most accomplished exponents of the *lieder* form, together with some infrequently heard, but well worthy of association with the others.

New York, April, 1903.

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FIFTY SONGS BY ROBERT SCHUMANN

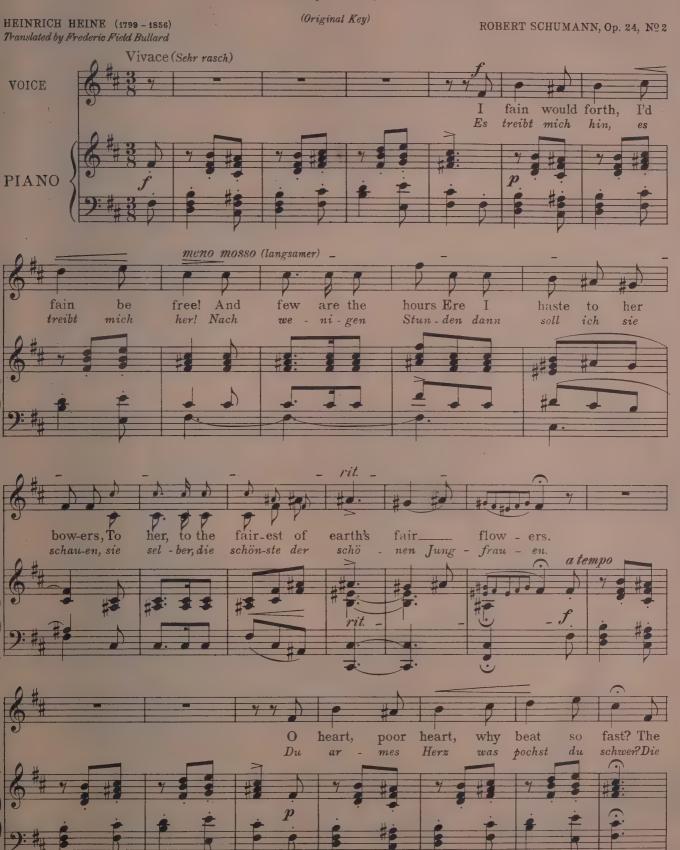
MUSIC LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
WORKING LIBRARY

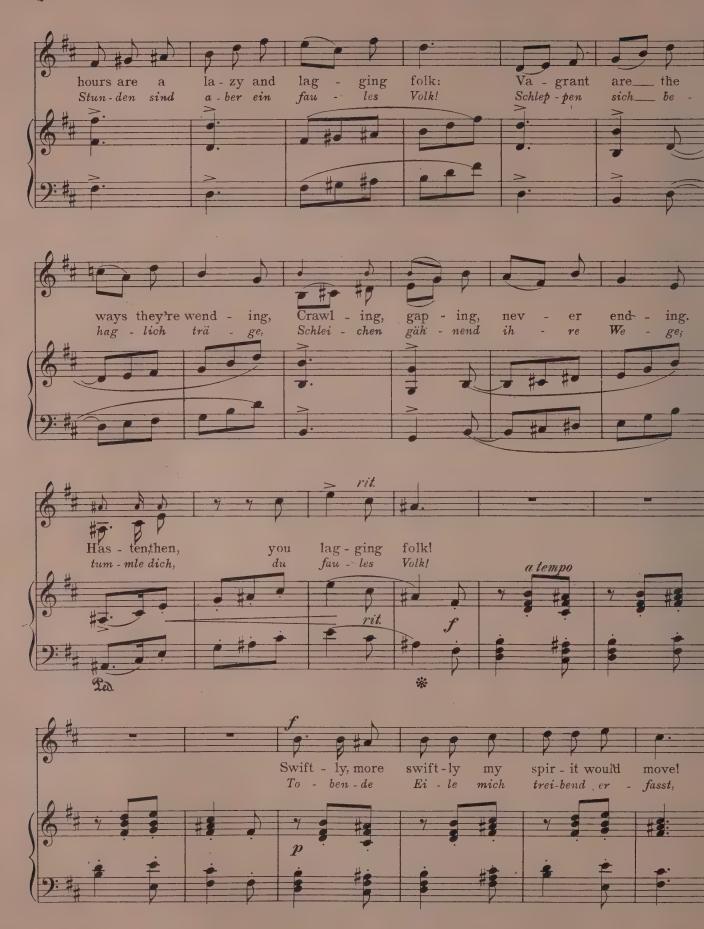


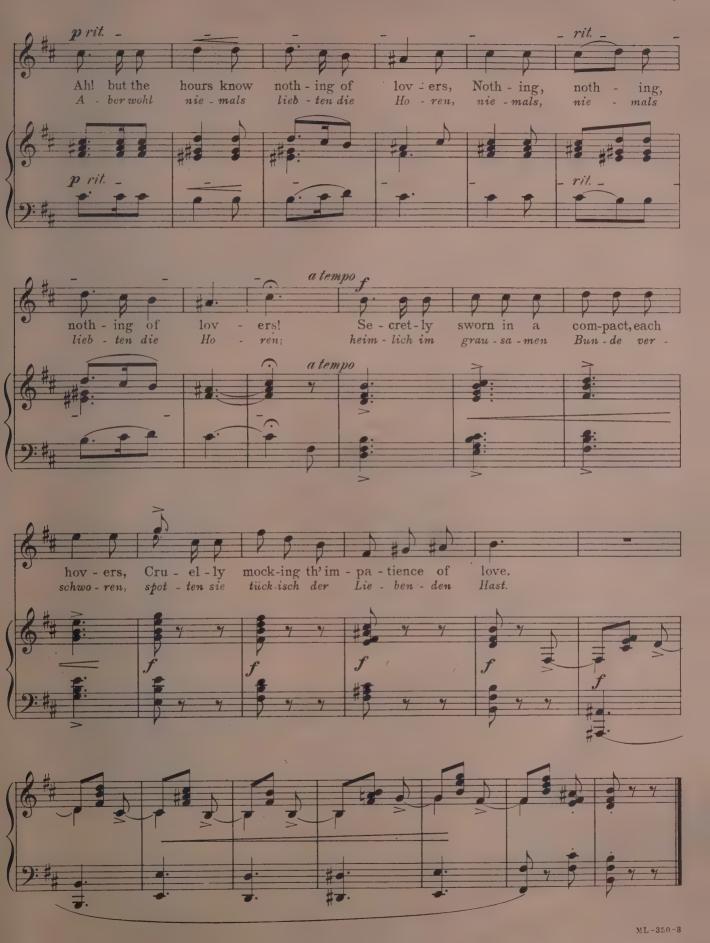
I FAIN WOULD FORTH, I'D FAIN BE FREE

(ES TREIBT MICH HIN)

(Composed in 1840)







WE WALKED UNDER WOODLAND ARCHES

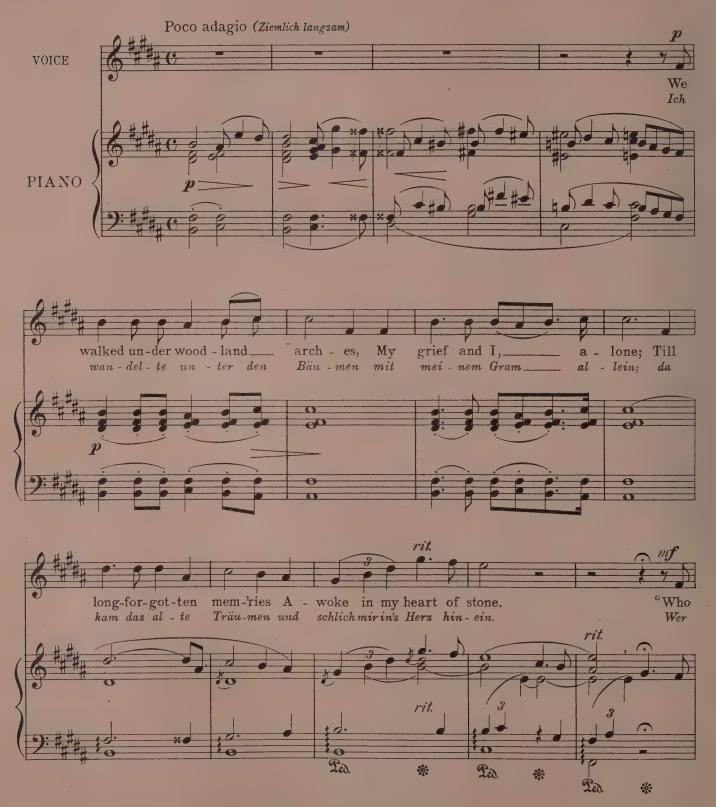
(ICH WANDELTE UNTER DEN BÄUMEN)

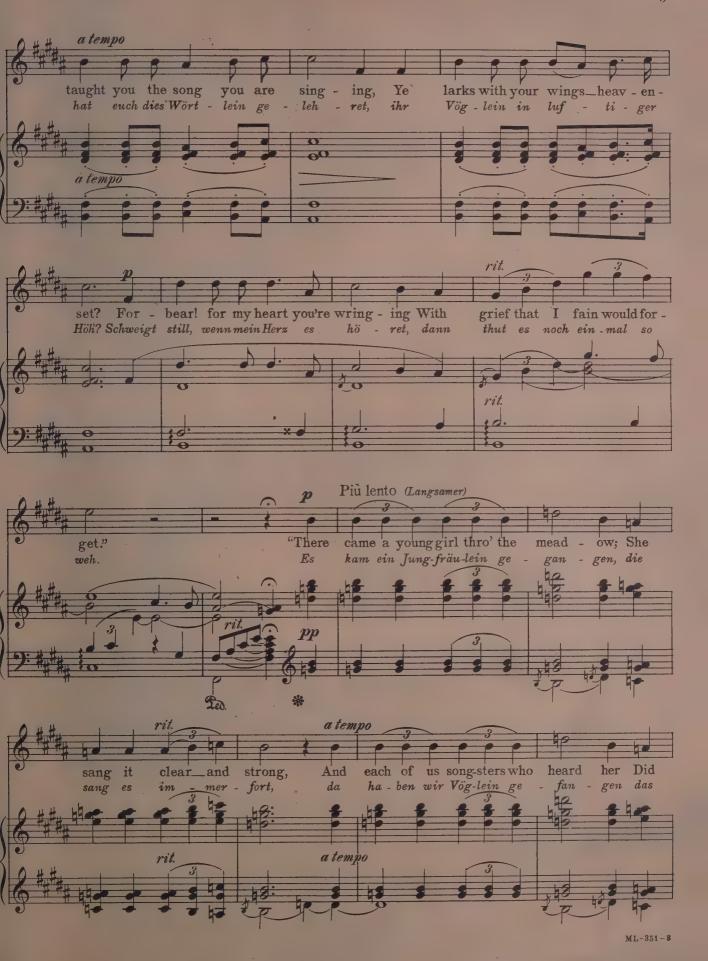
(Composed in 1840)

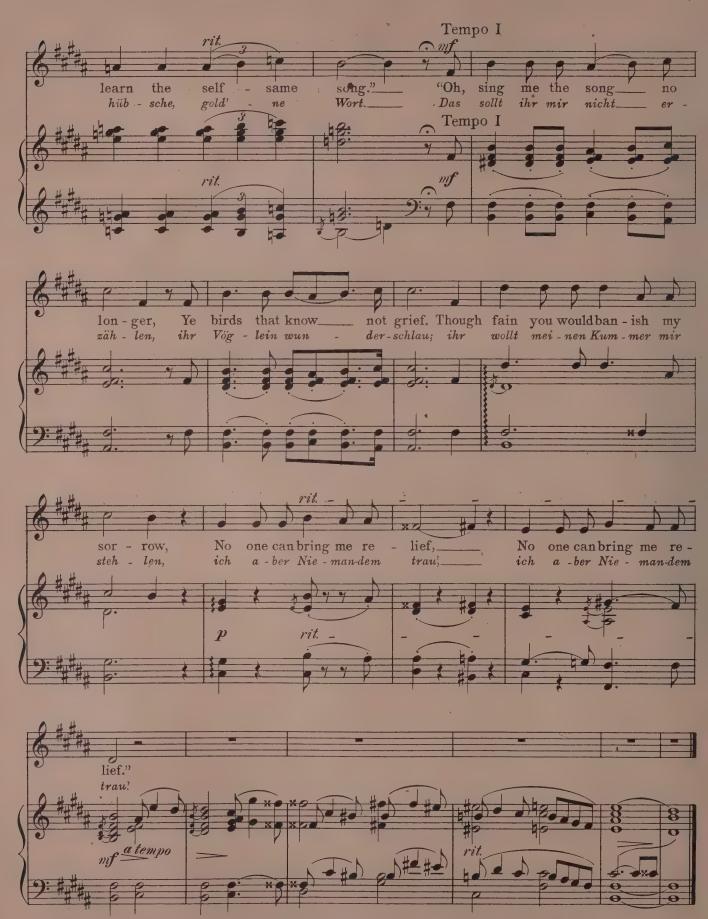
(Original Key)

HEINRICH HEINE (1799-1856)
Translated by Frederic Field Bullard

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 24, Nº 3







LOVELY CRADLE OF MY SORROW

(SCHÖNE WIEGE MEINER LEIDEN)

(Composed in 1840)
(Original Key)

HEINRICH HEINE (1799-1856)

Translated by Arthur Westbrook

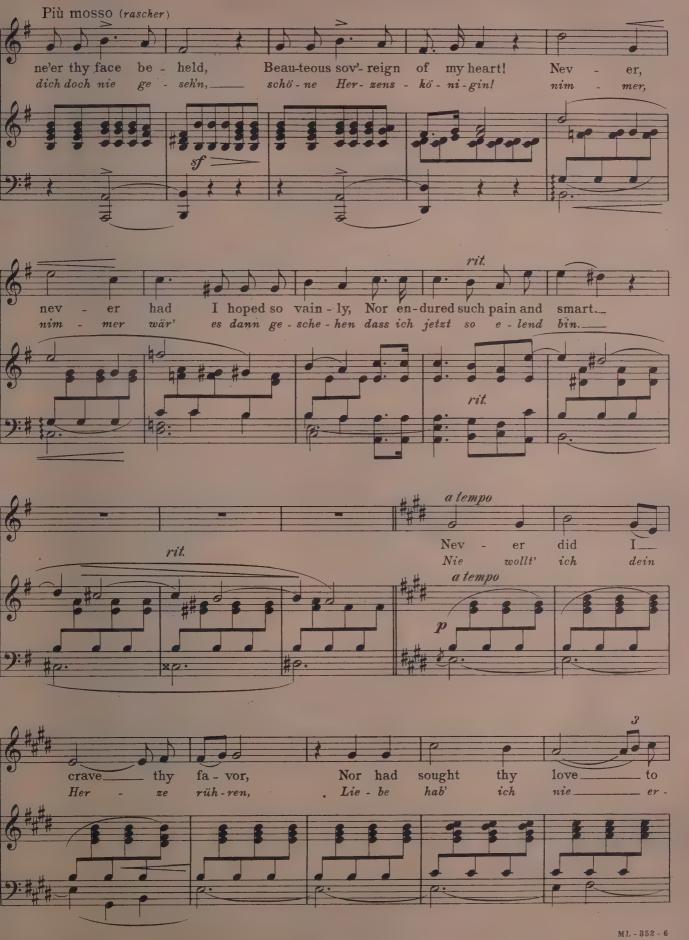
ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op.24, Nº 5

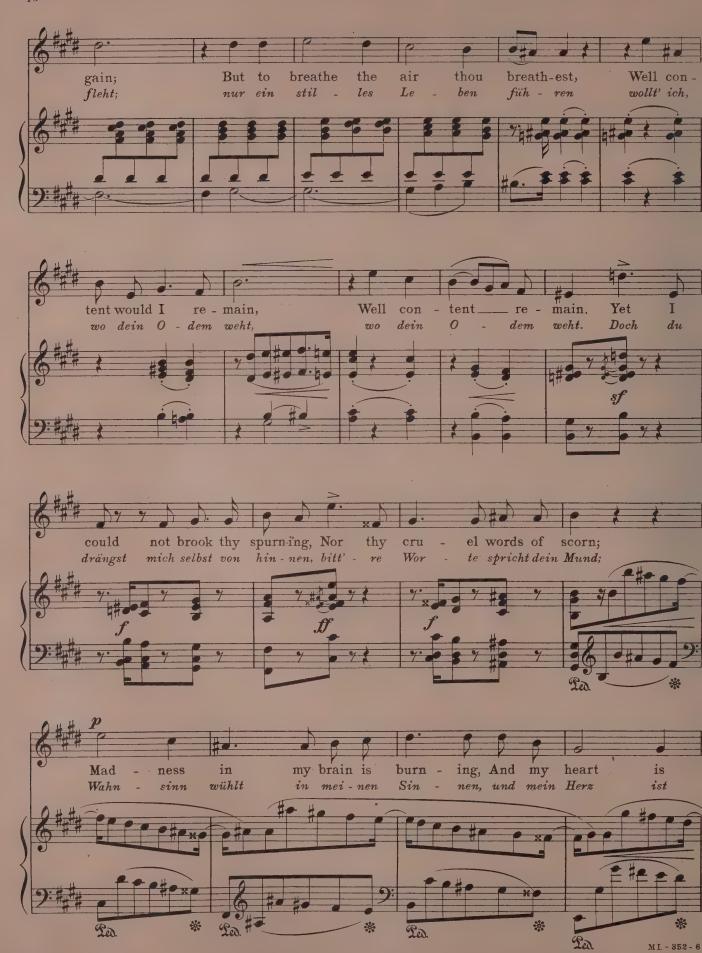


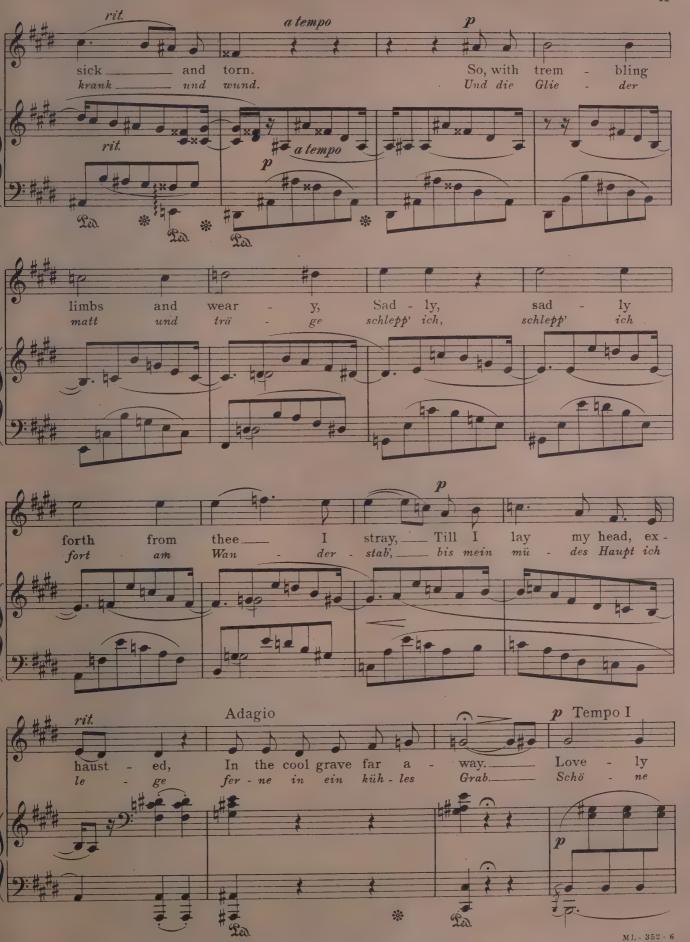


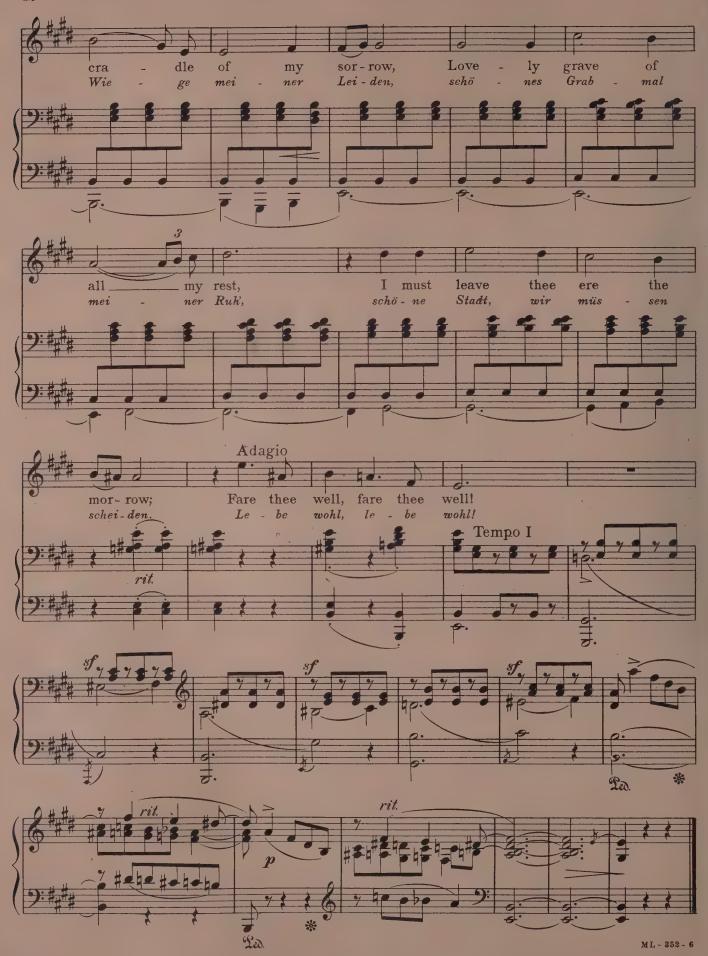
ML-852-6



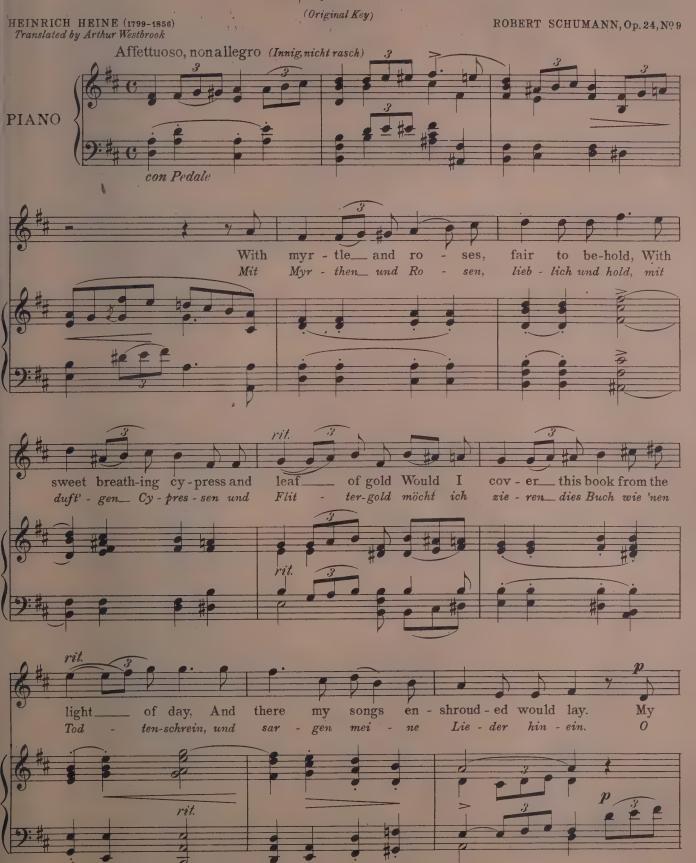


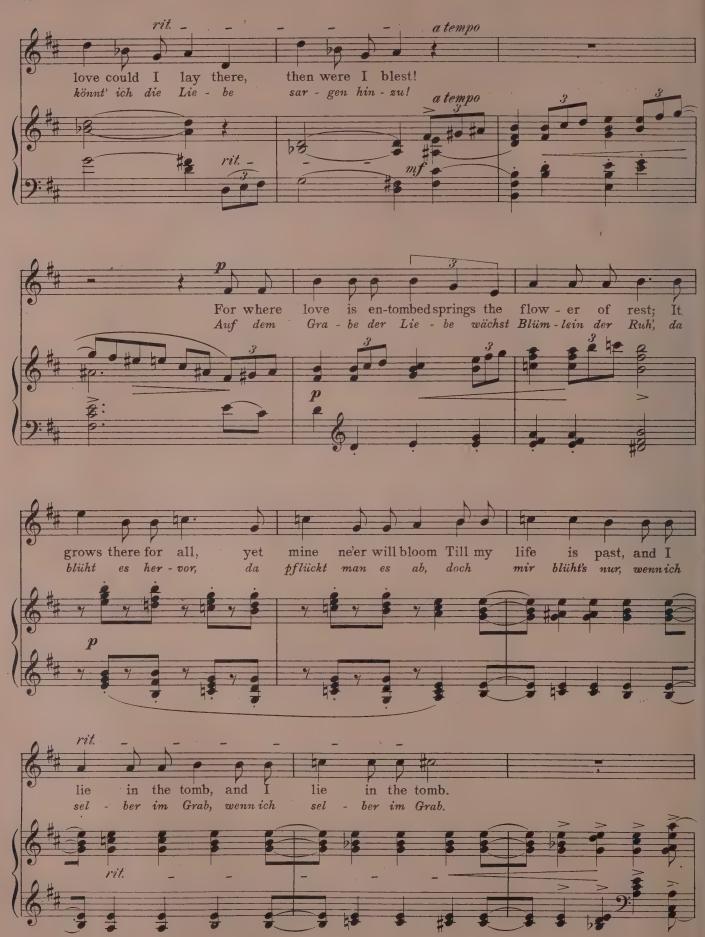




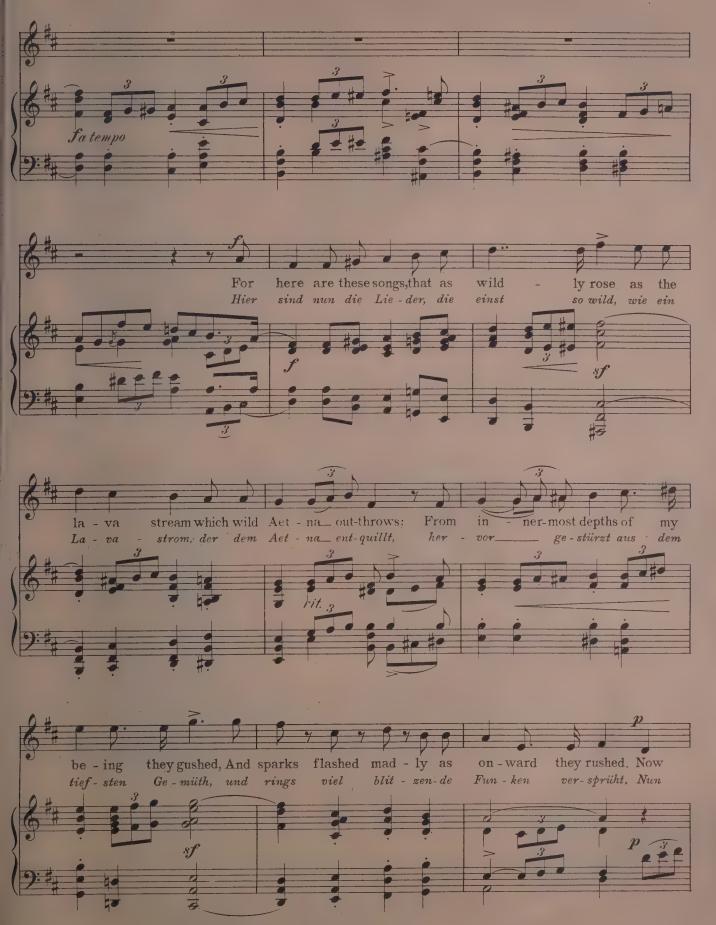


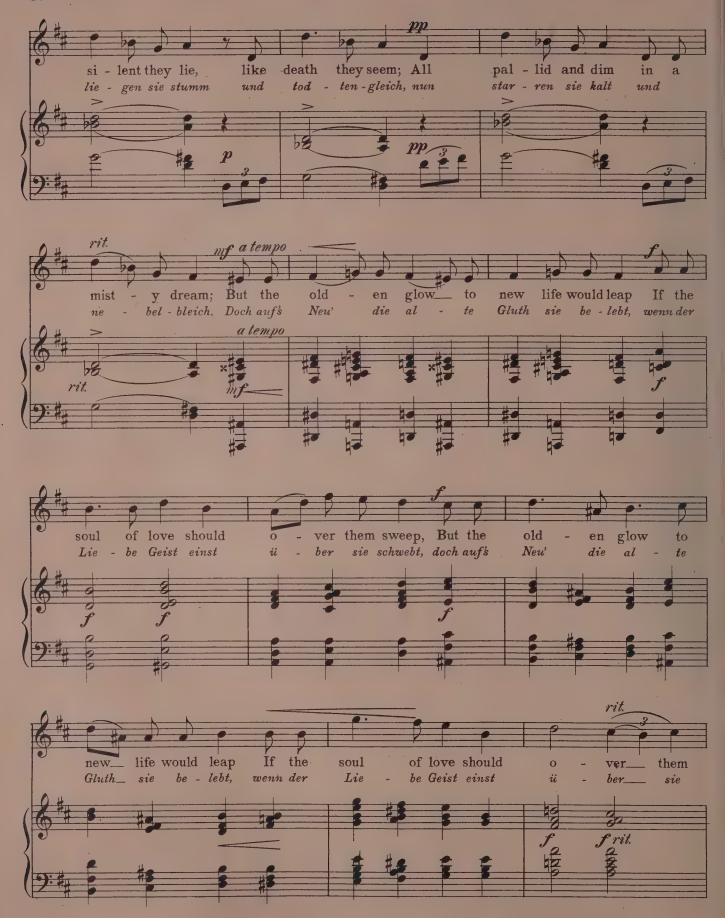
WITH MYRTLE AND ROSES (MIT MYRTHEN UND ROSEN)

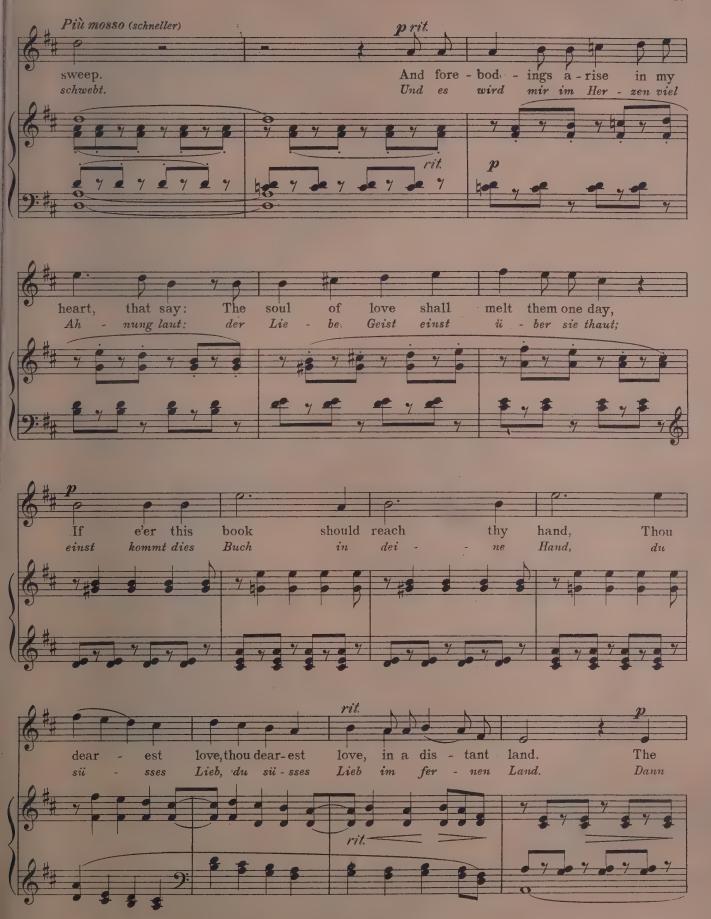


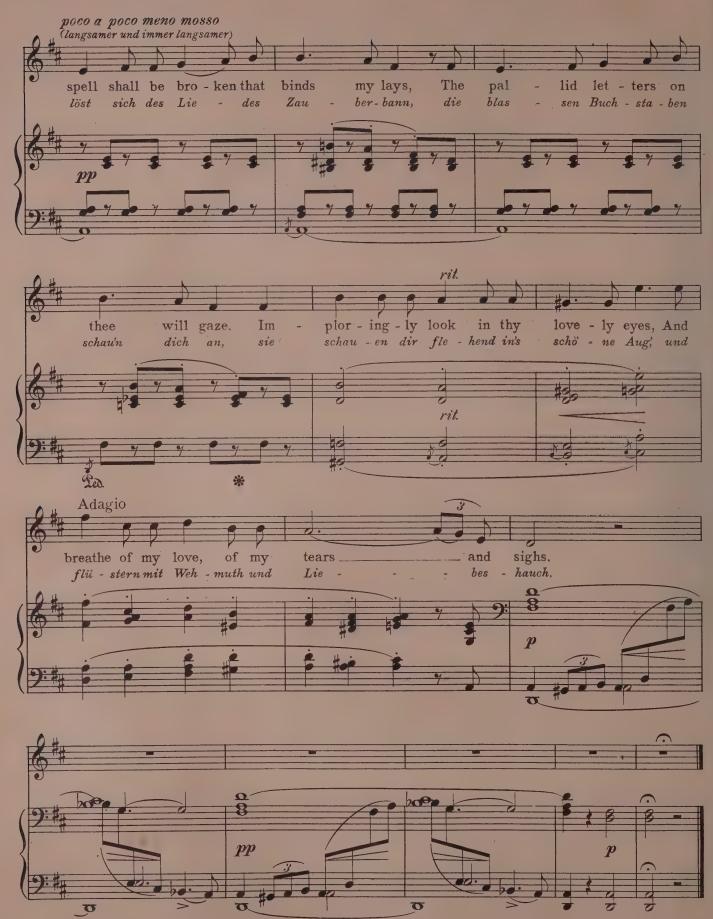


ML-353-6









DEDICATION (WIDMUNG)

(Composed in 1840).

(Original Key, Ab)

MUSIC LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF PITTEBURGH 19

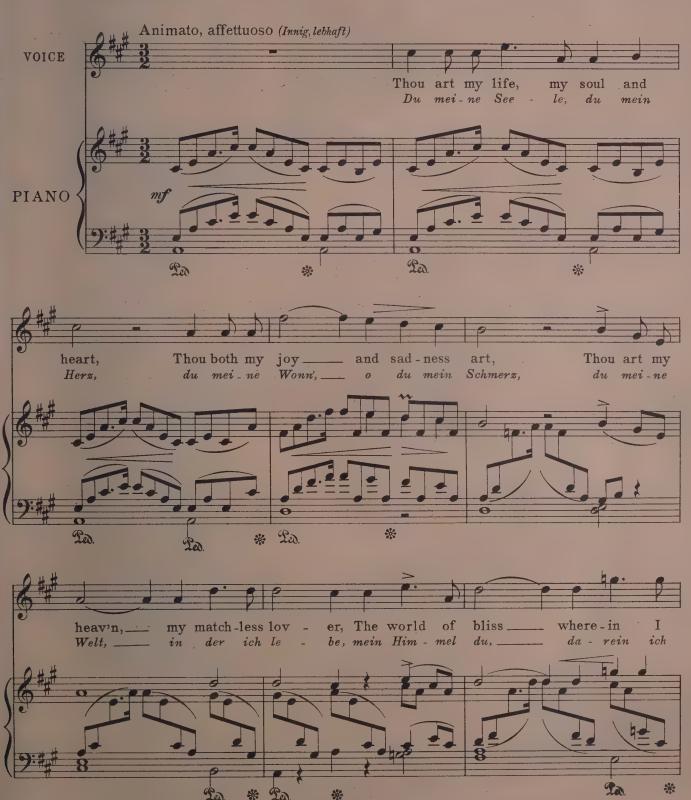
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

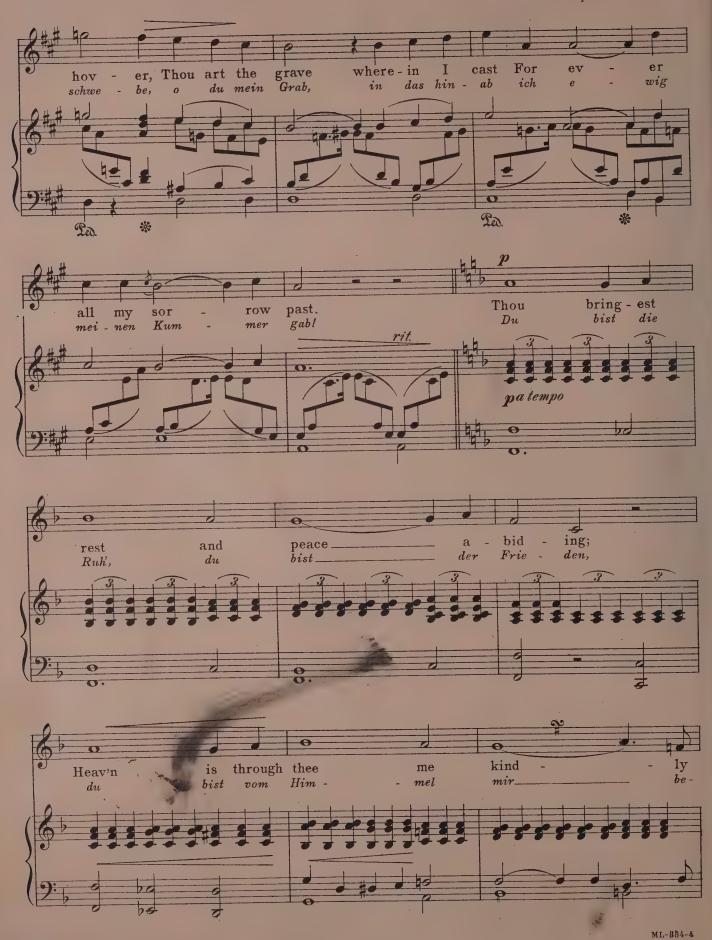
WORKING LIBRARY

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 25, Nº 1
"Myrtles" (Myrthen)

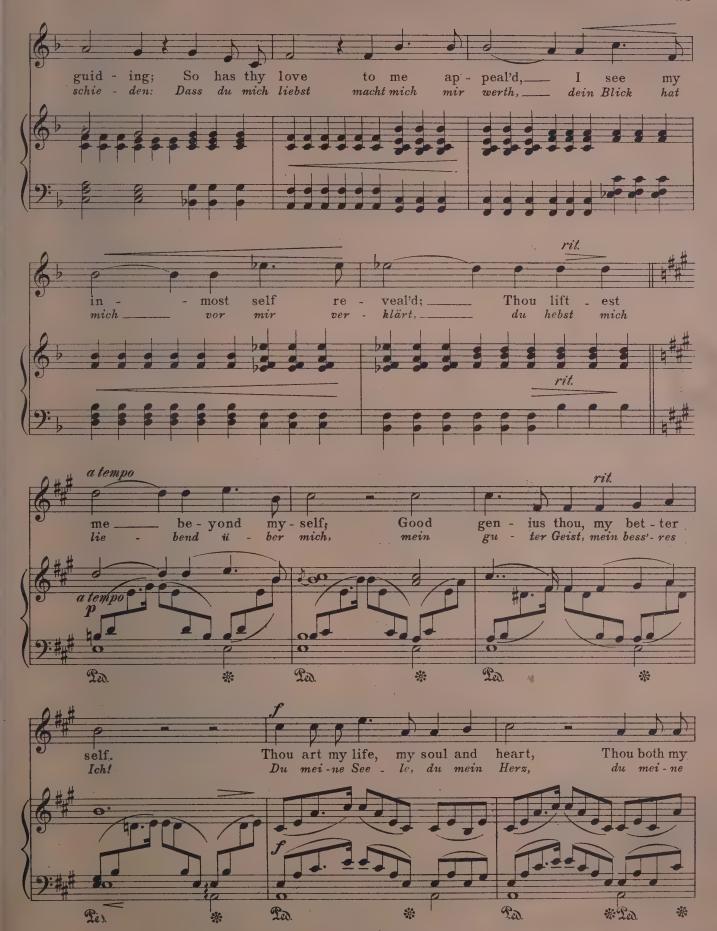
FRIEDRICH RÜCKERT (1788-1866)

Translated by Alexander Blaess





M1.-354-4

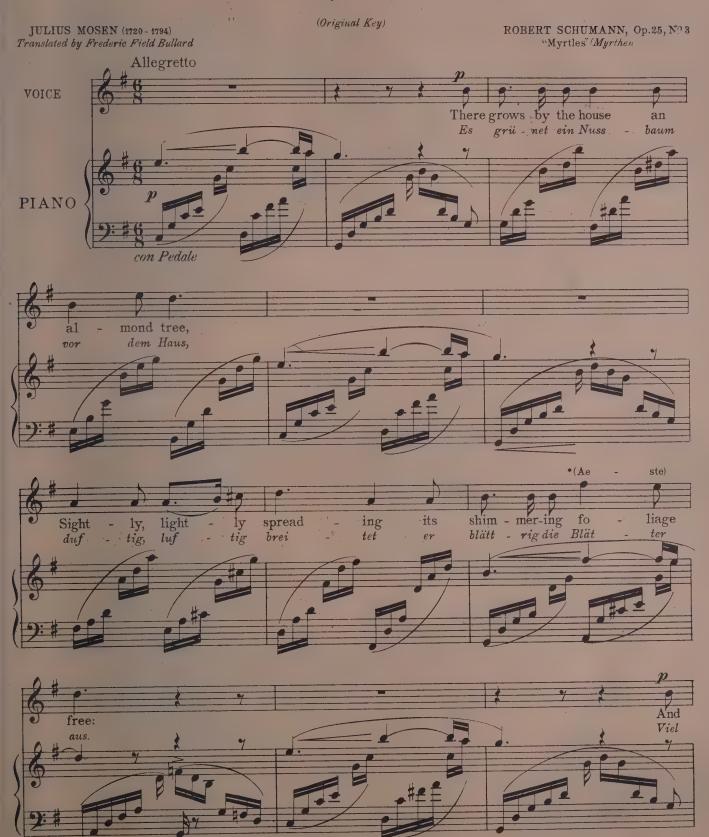




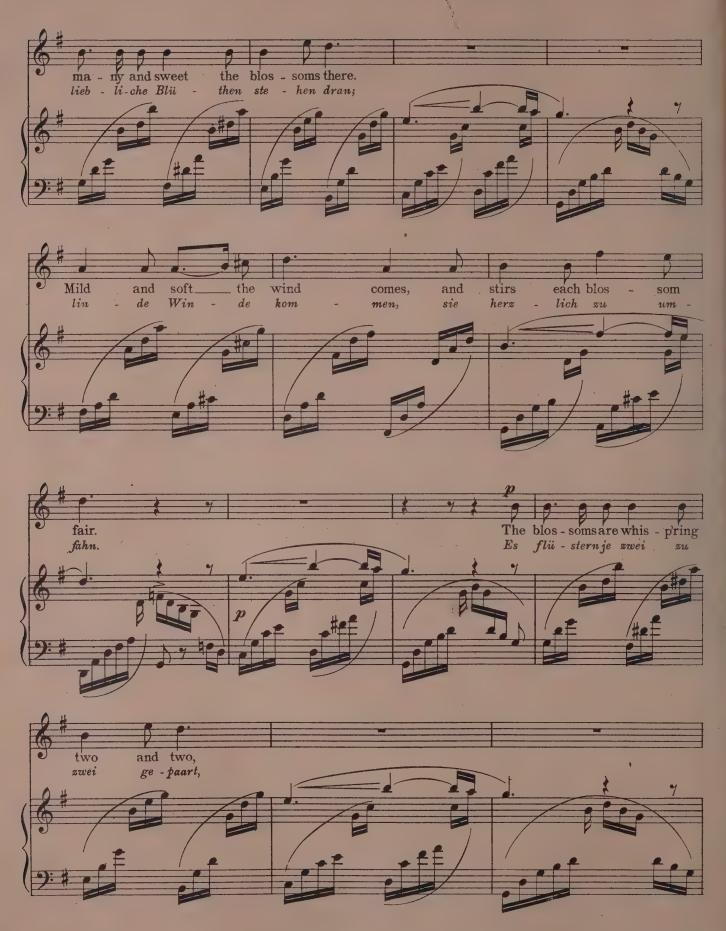
W1-854-4

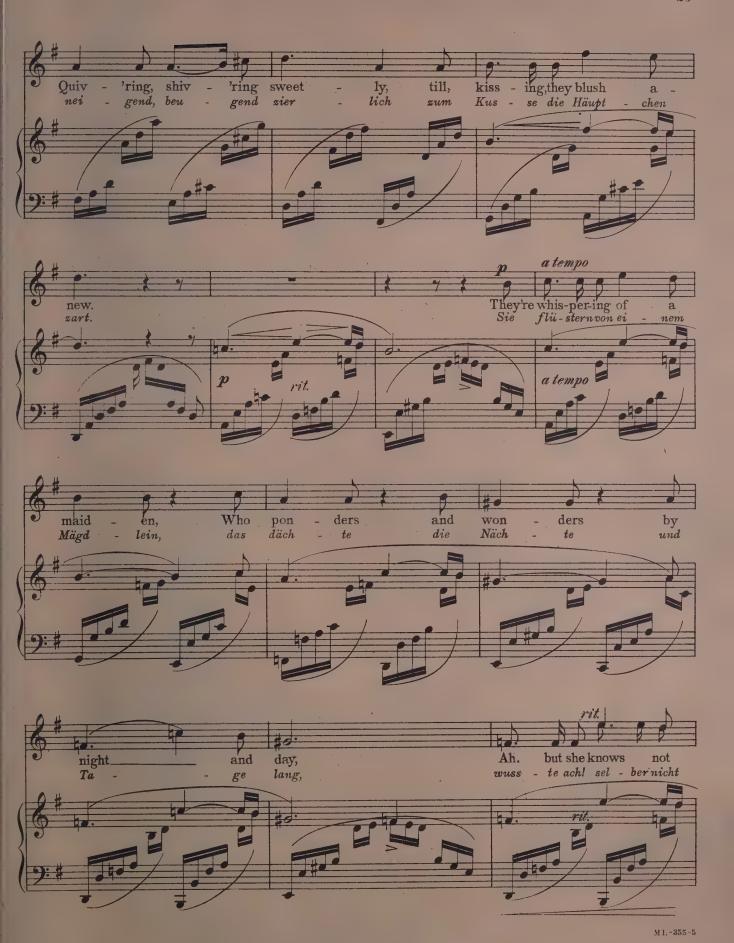
THE ALMOND TREE

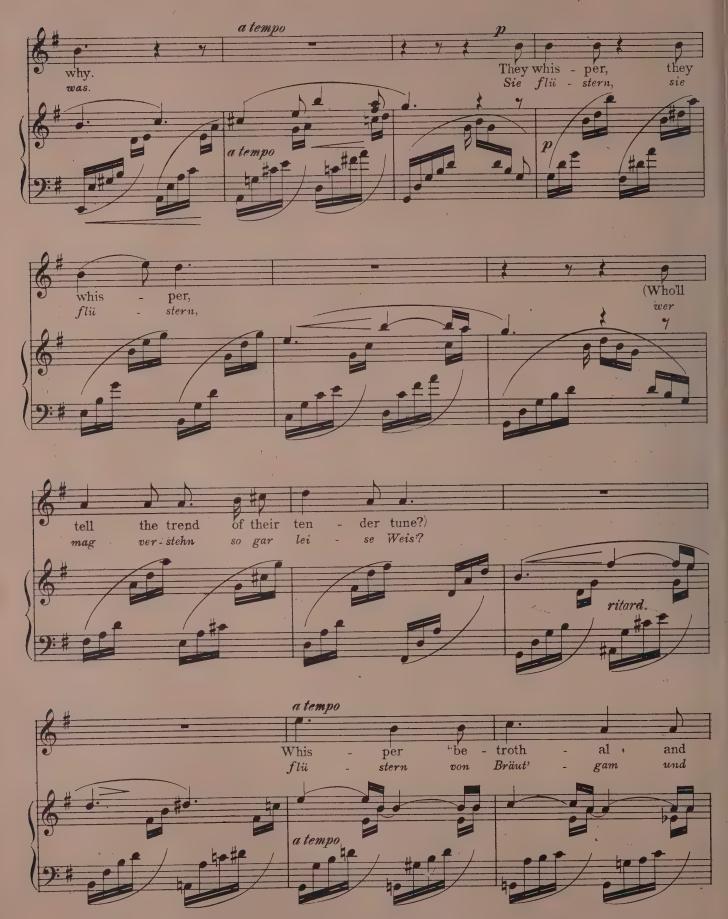
(DER NUSSBAUM)

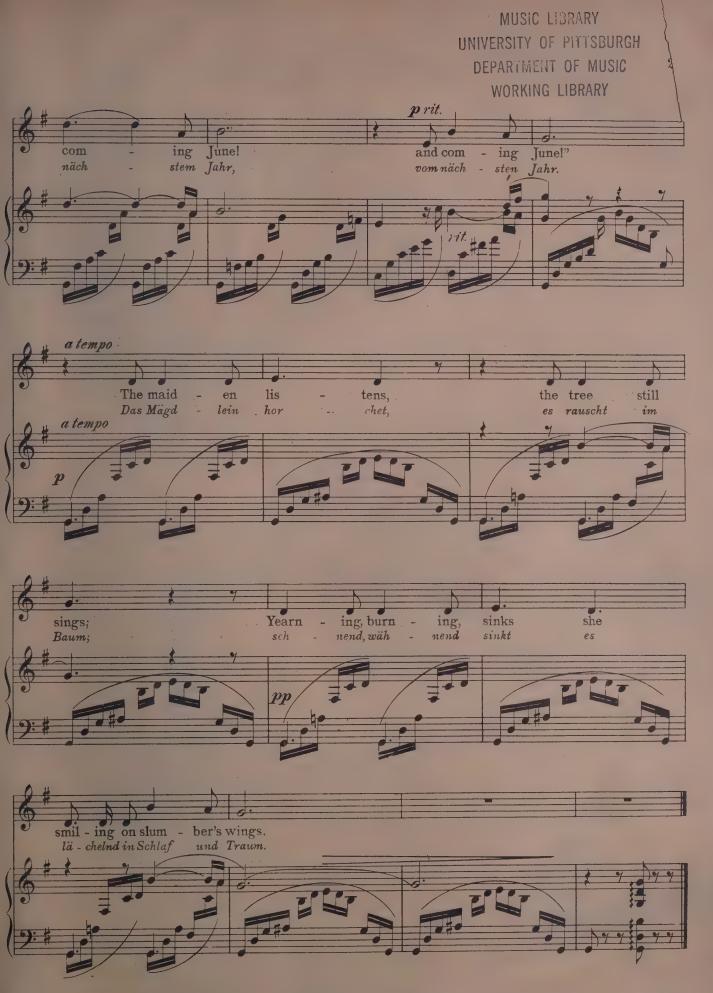


^{*)} Schumann wrote "Blätter," the original poem reads "Aeste."



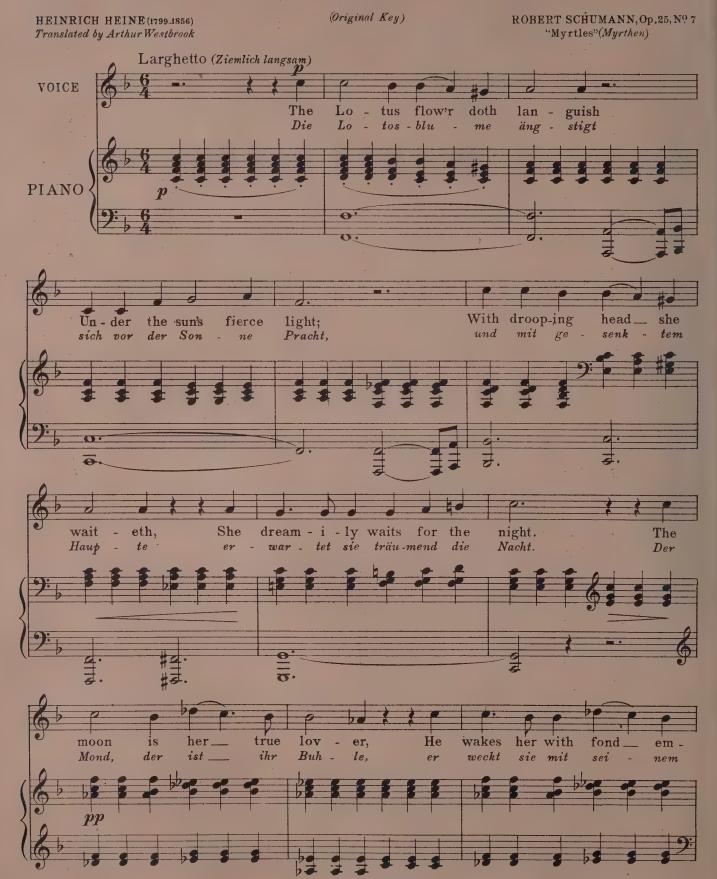




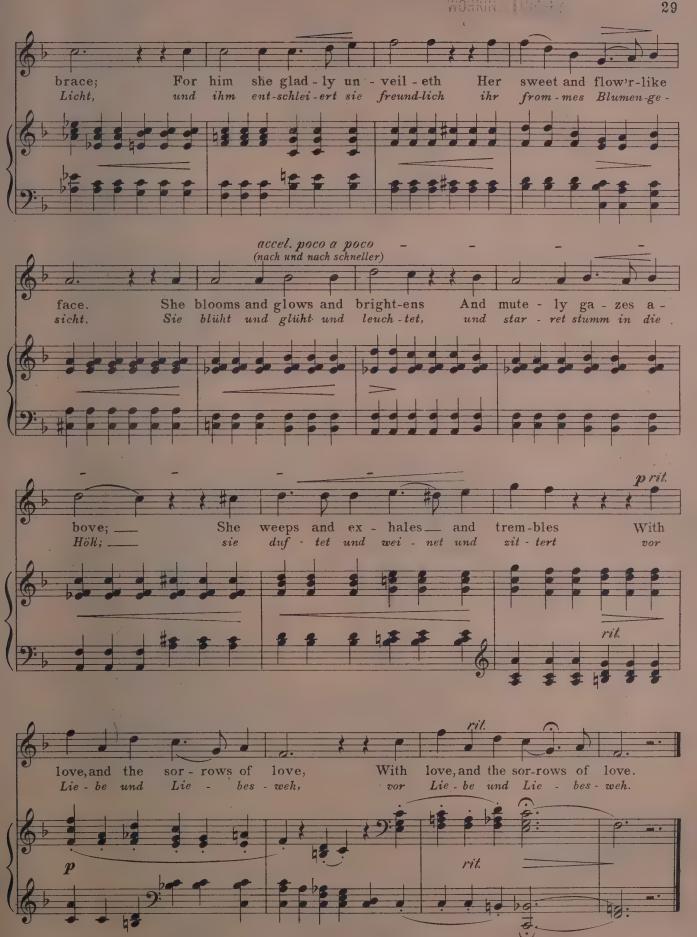


THE LOTUS FLOWER

(DIE LOTOSBLUME)



ML-356-2



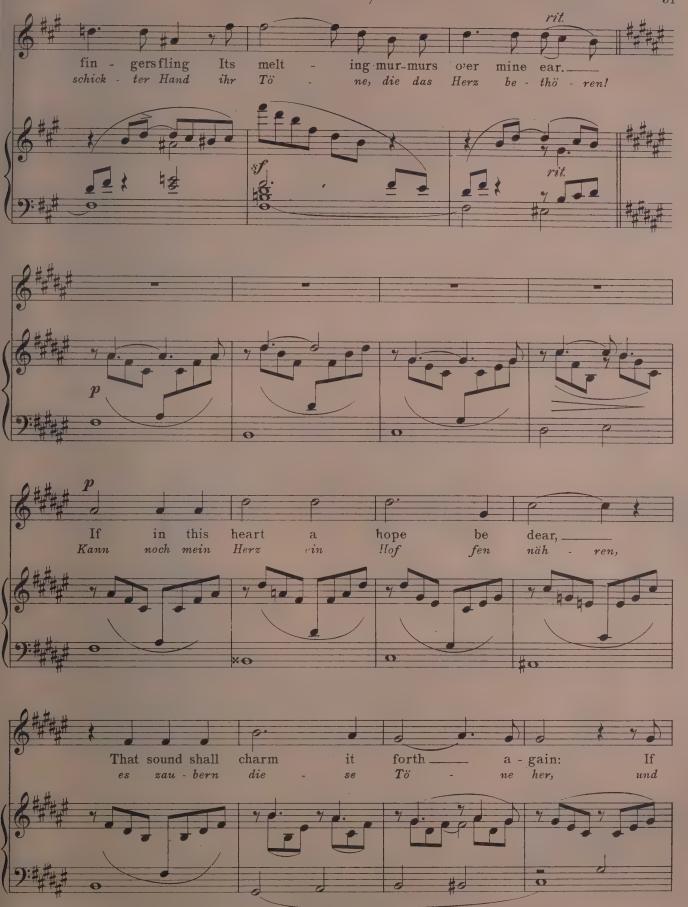
MY SOUL IS DARK

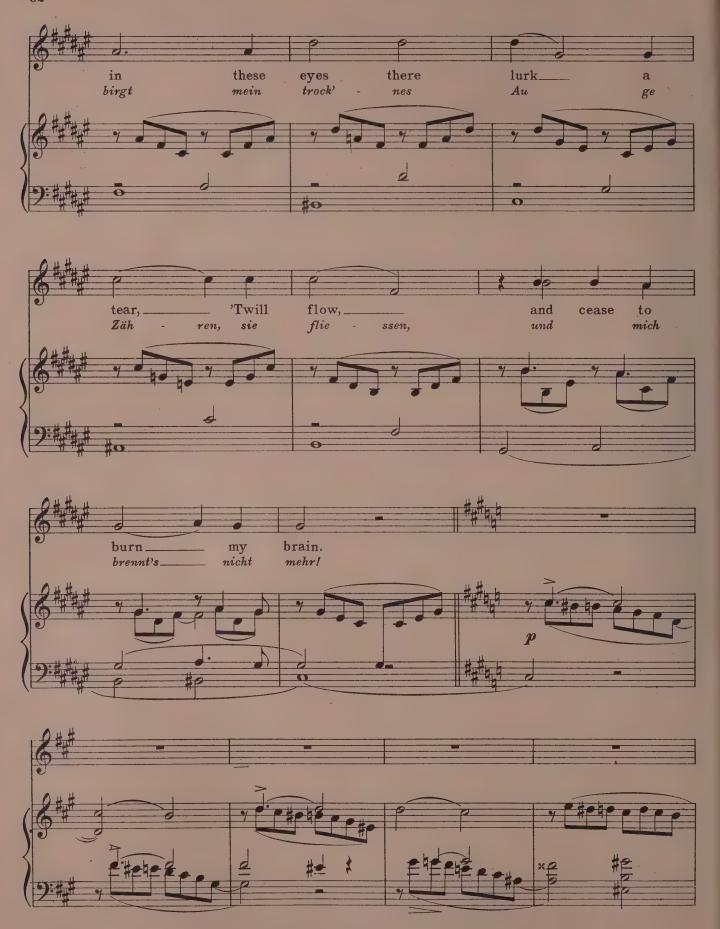
(MEIN HERZ IST SCHWER)

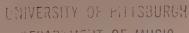
(From the "Hebrew Melodies")

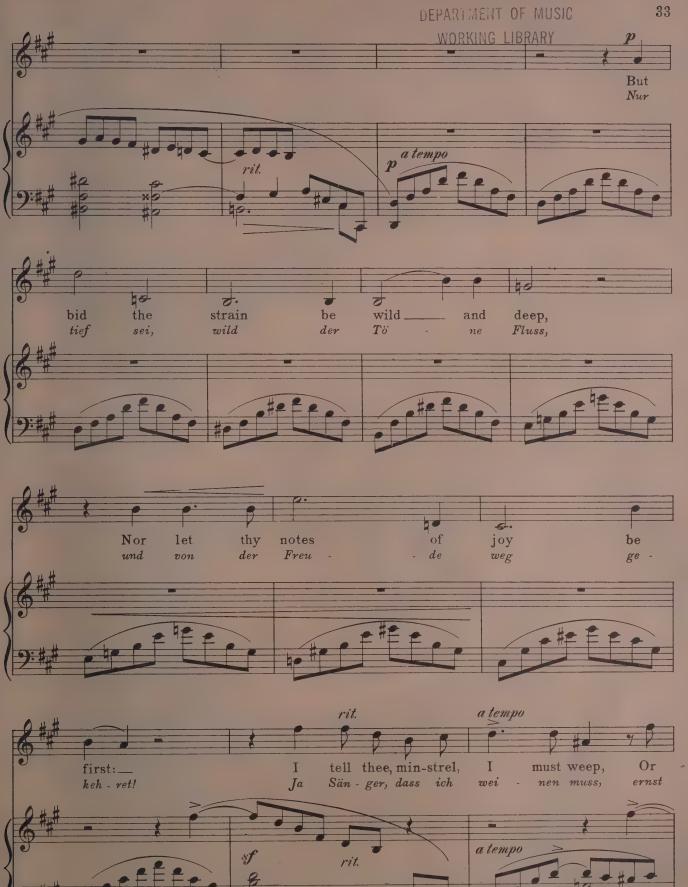


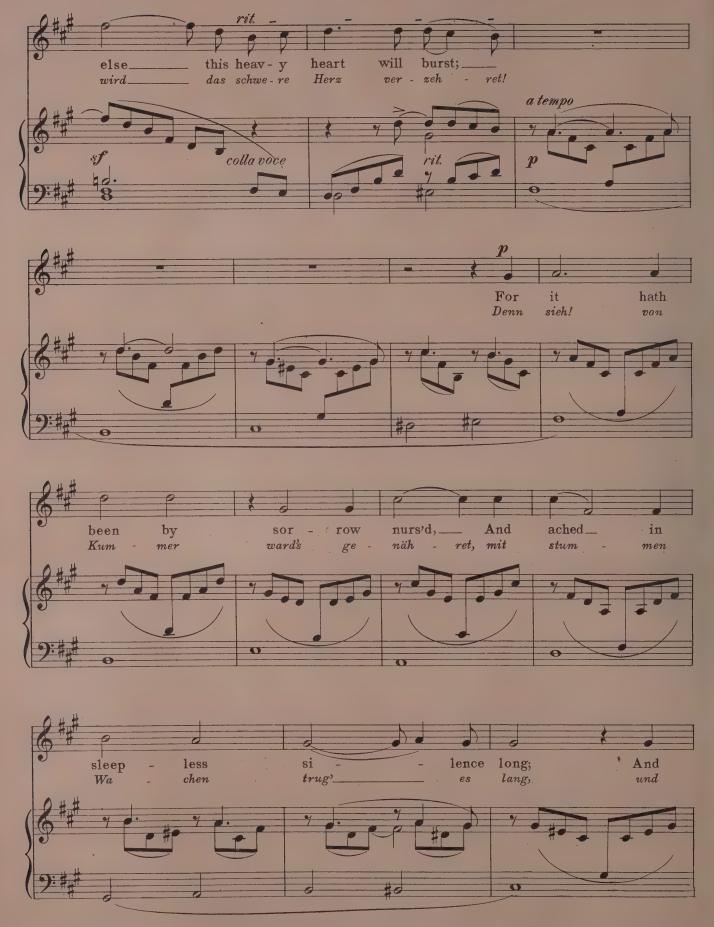






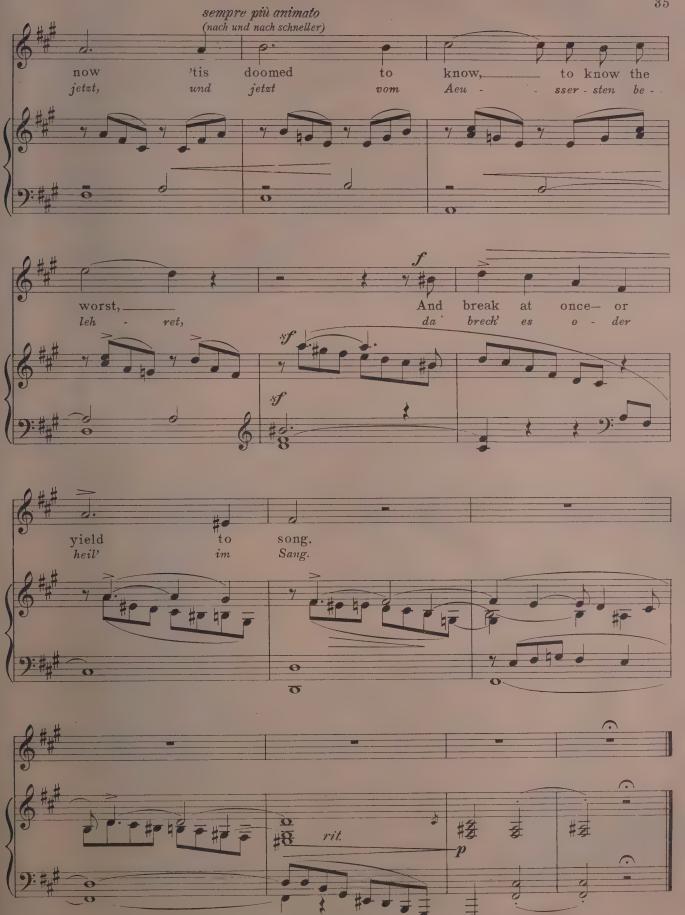








ML-357-6



OUT OVER THE FORTH

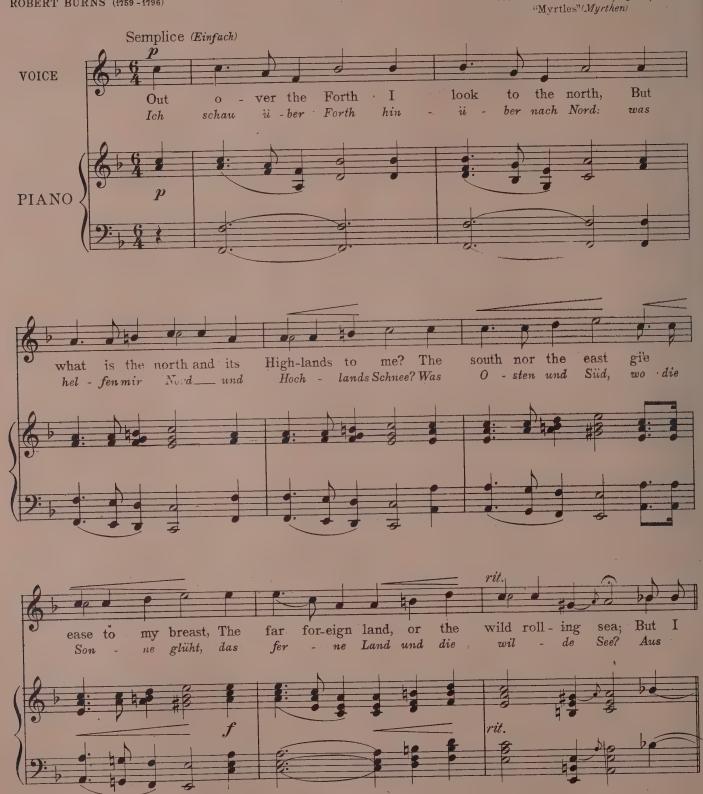
(IM WESTEN)

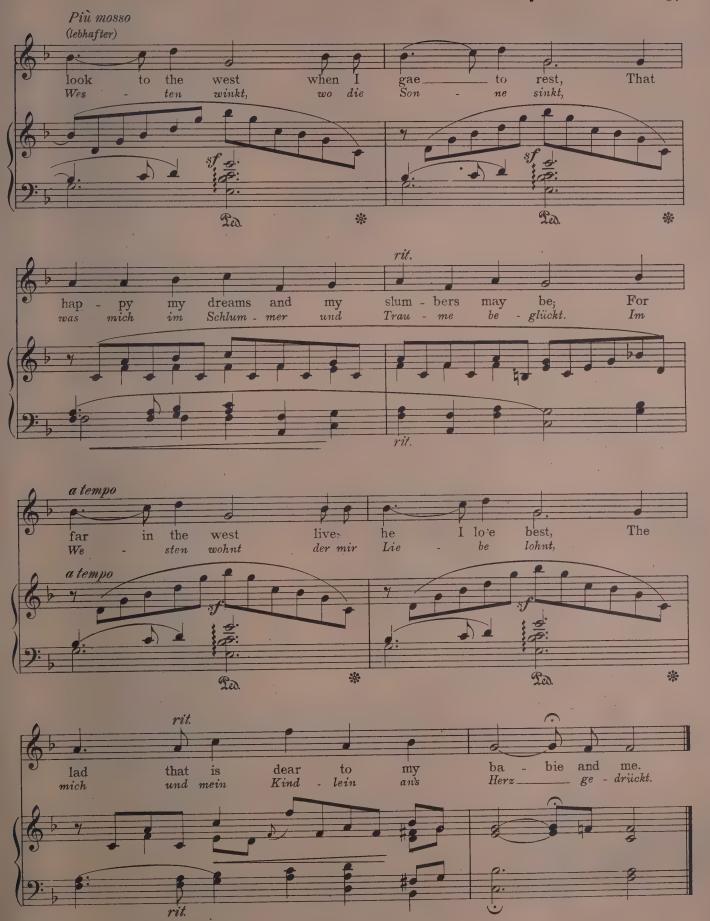
(Composed in 1840)

(Original Key)

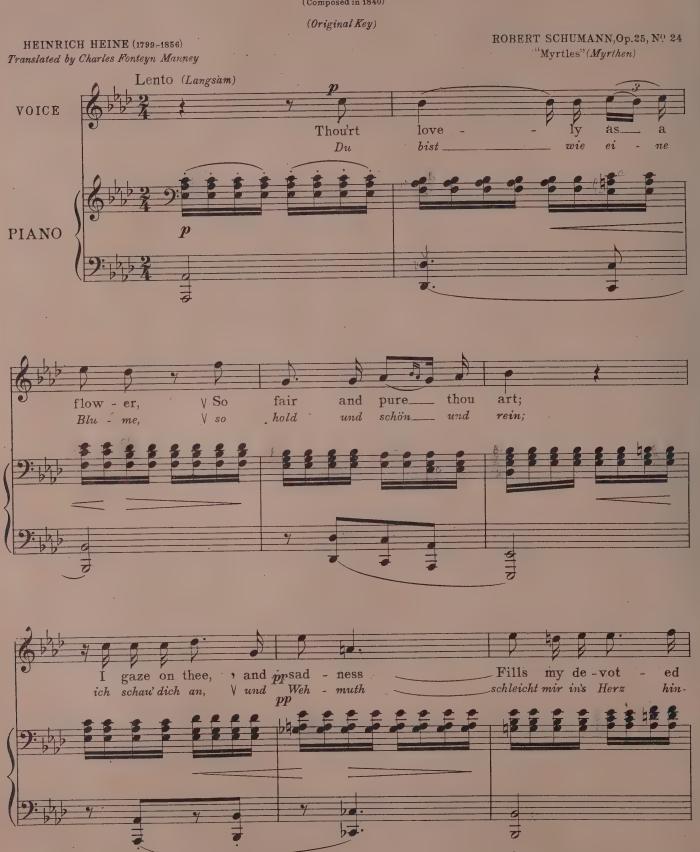
ROBERT BURNS (1759 - 1796)

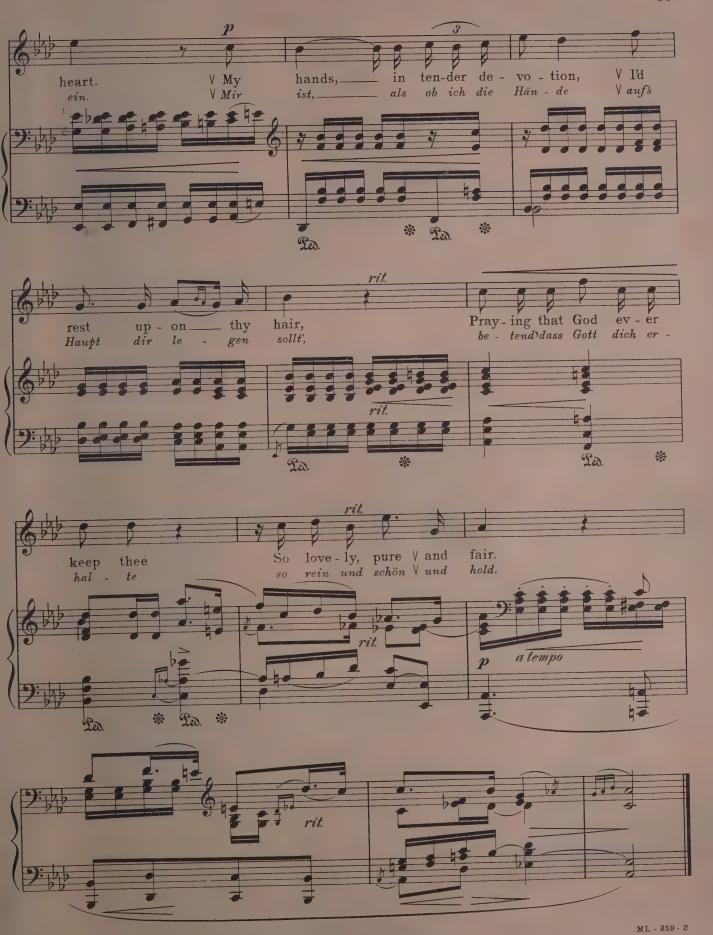
ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 25, Nº 23





THOU'RT LOVELY AS A FLOWER (DU BIST WIE EINE BLUME)





THE JASMINE TREE

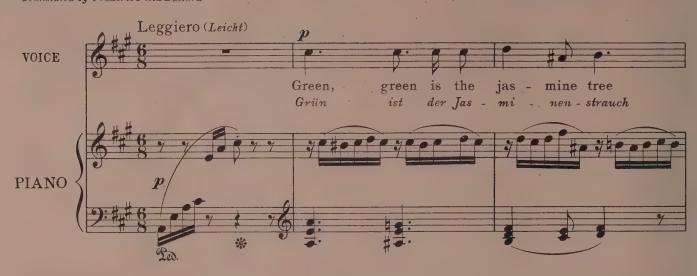
(JASMINENSTRAUCH)

(Composed in 1840)

FRIEDRICH RÜCKERT (1788-1866)
Translated by Frederic Field Bullard

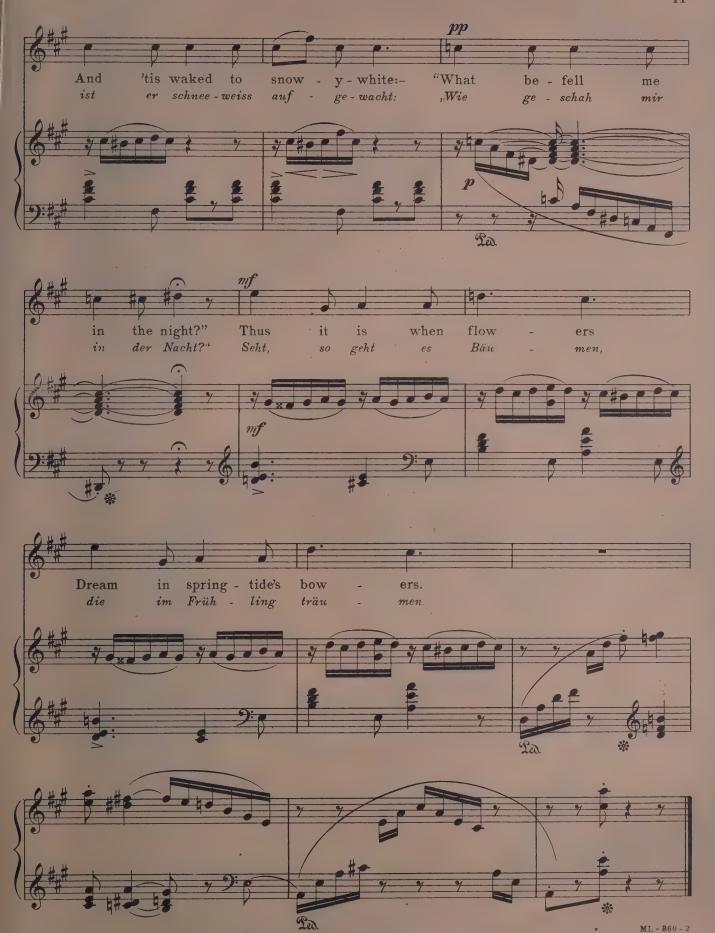
(Original Key)

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 27, Nº 4









WANDERER'S SONG

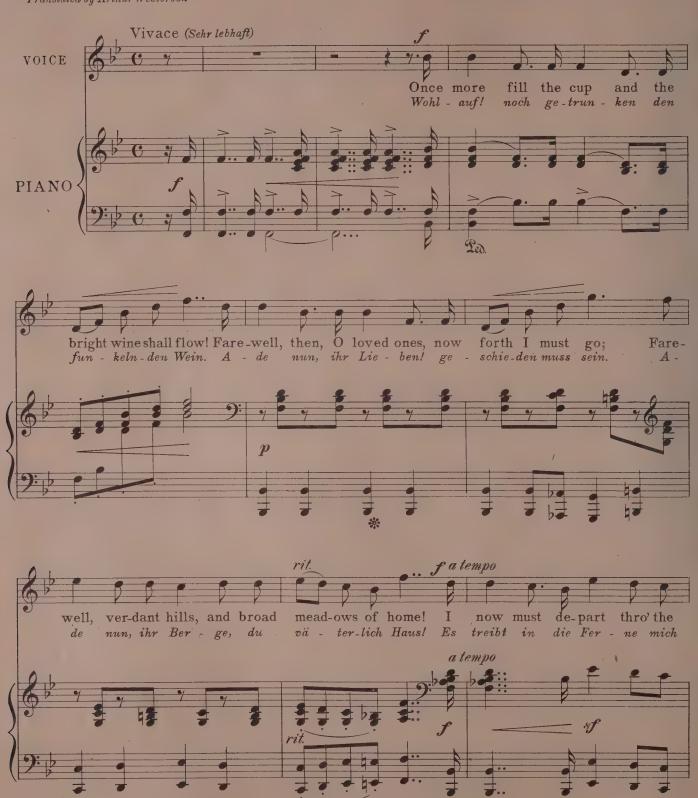
(WANDERLIED)

(Composed in 1840)
(Original Key)

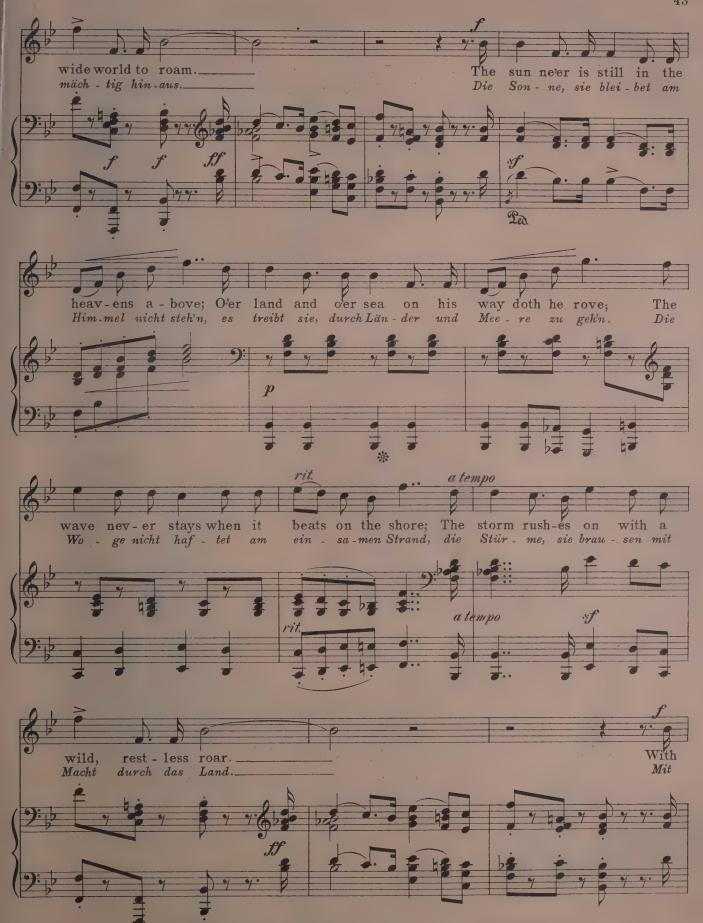
JUSTINUS KERNER (1786-1862)

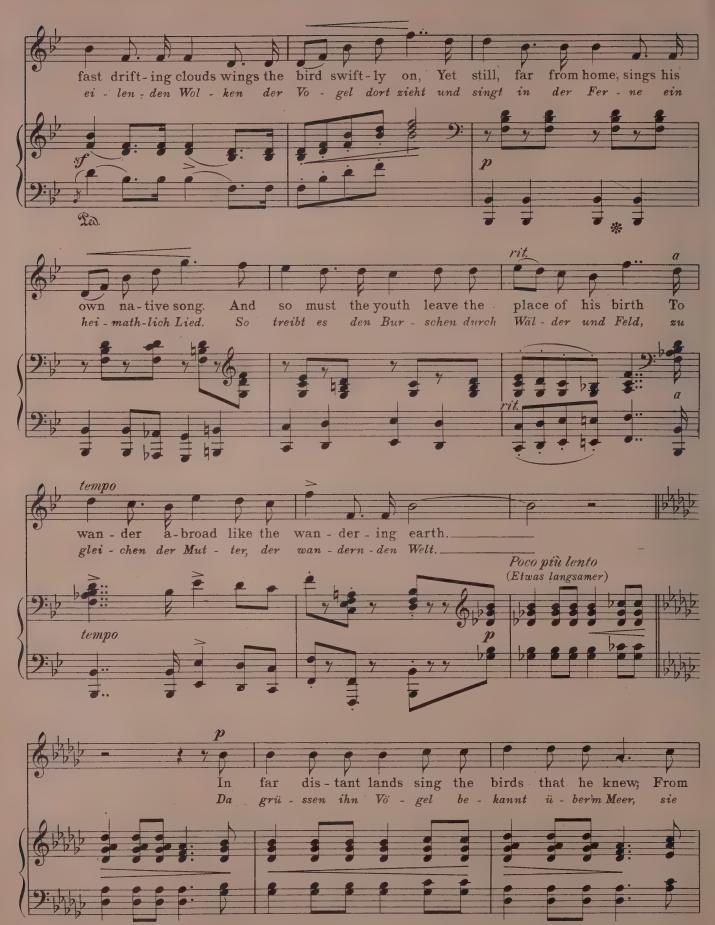
Translated by Arthur Westbrook

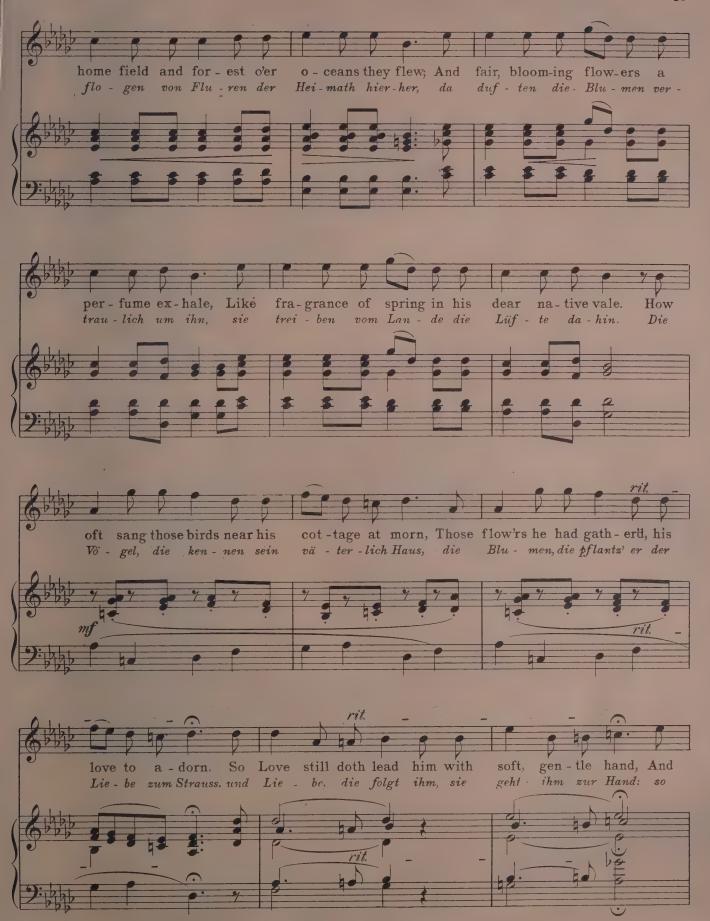
ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 35, Nº 3

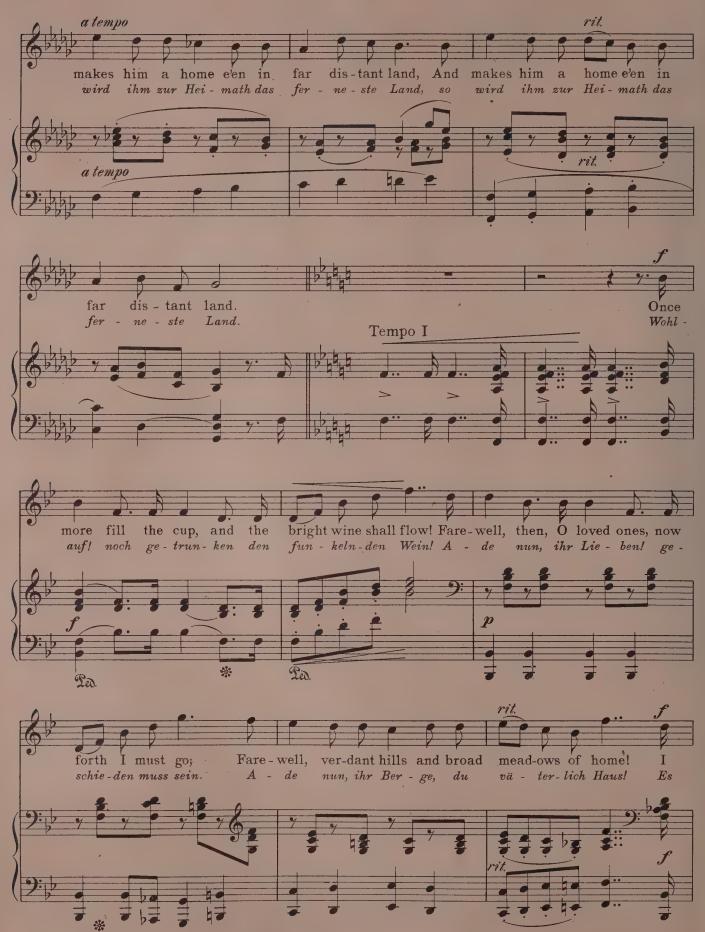


ML-361-6



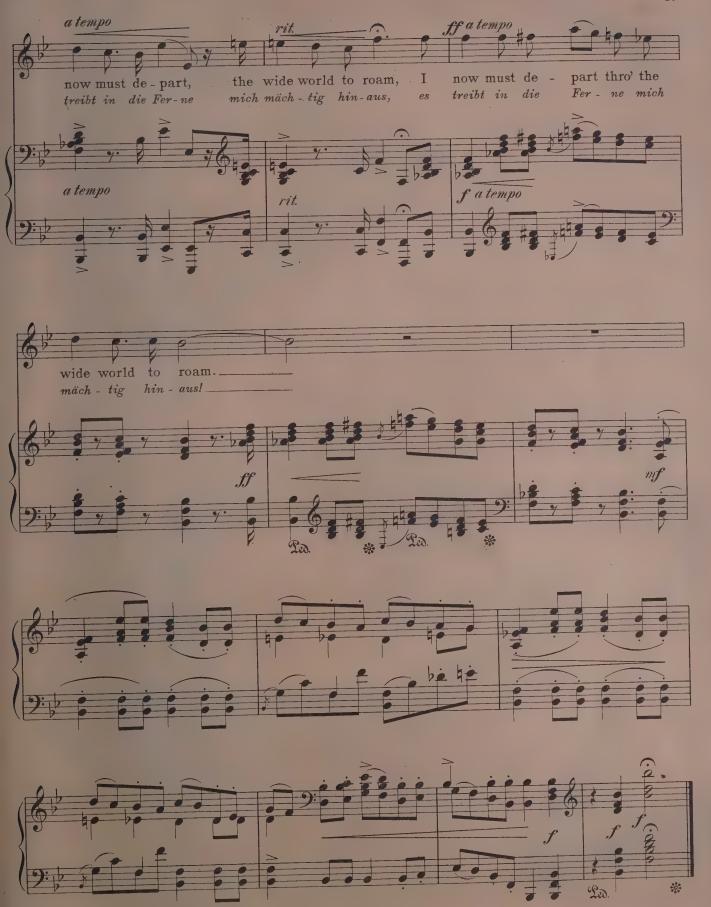






ML - 361 - 6

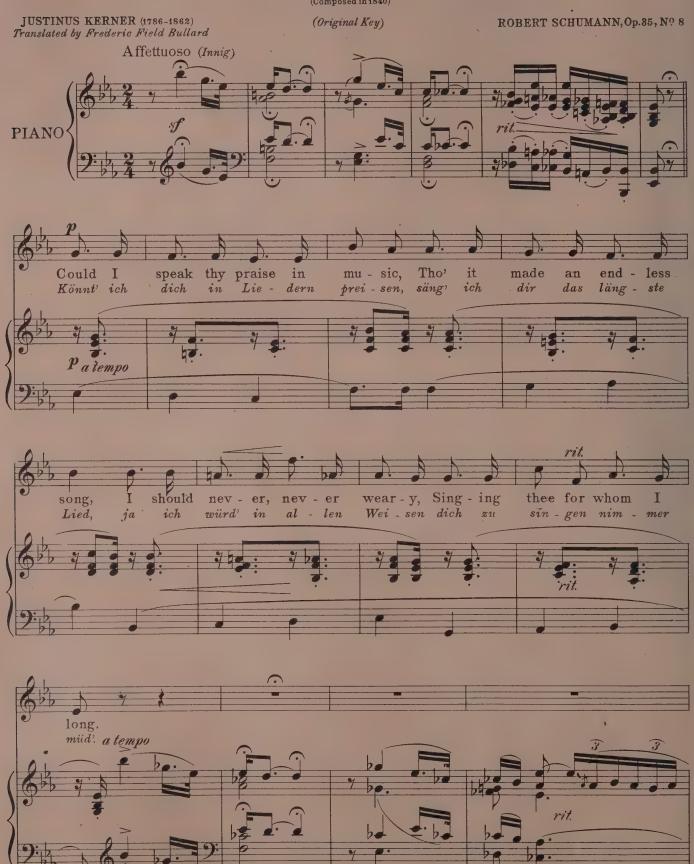
ML-361-6



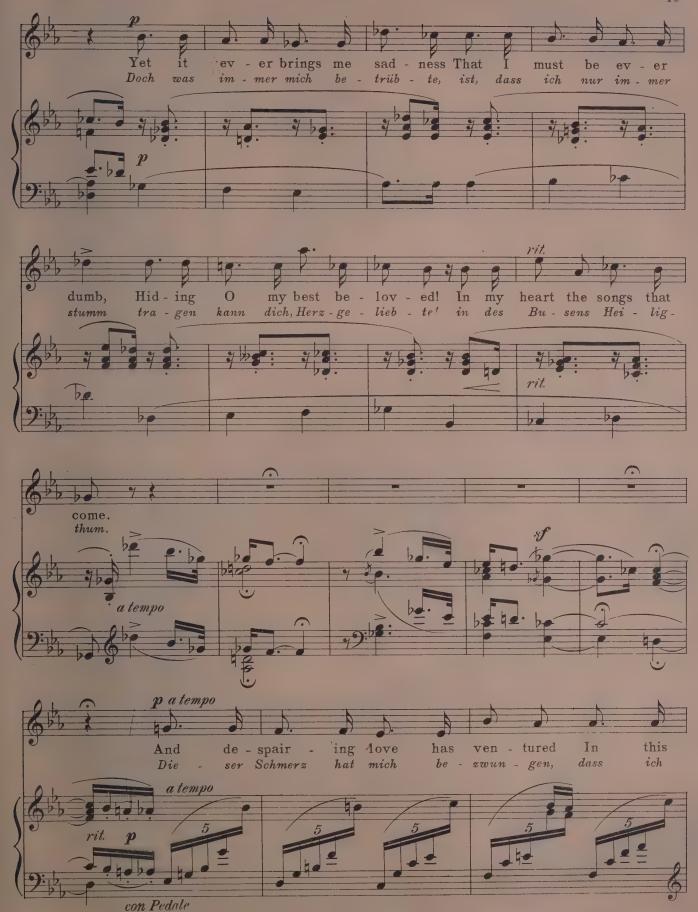
SILENT LOVE

(STILLE LIEBE)





ML-362-3





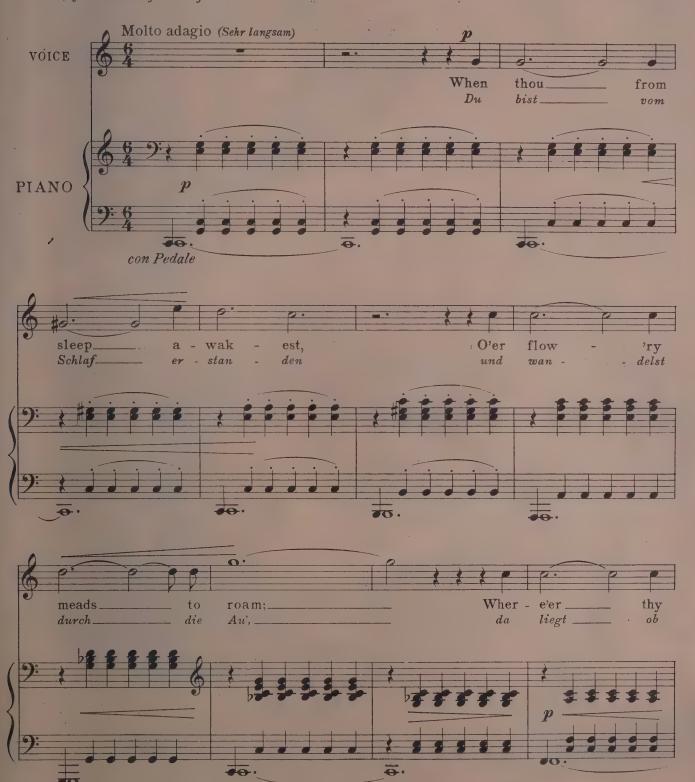
SILENT TEARS (STILLE THRÄNEN)

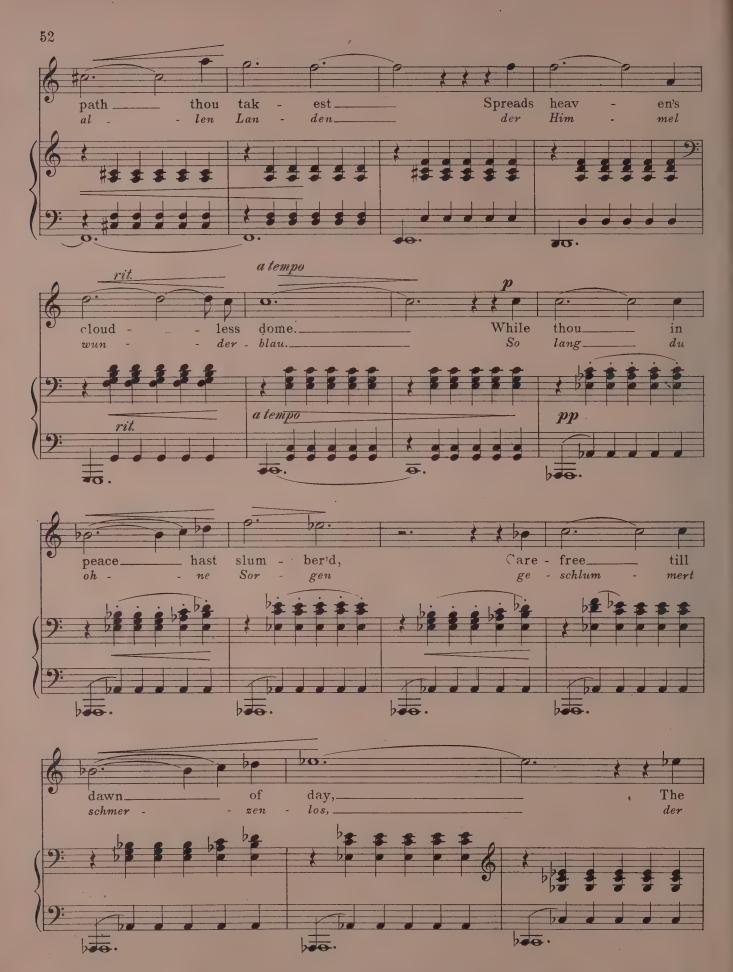
(Composed in 1840)

(Original Key)

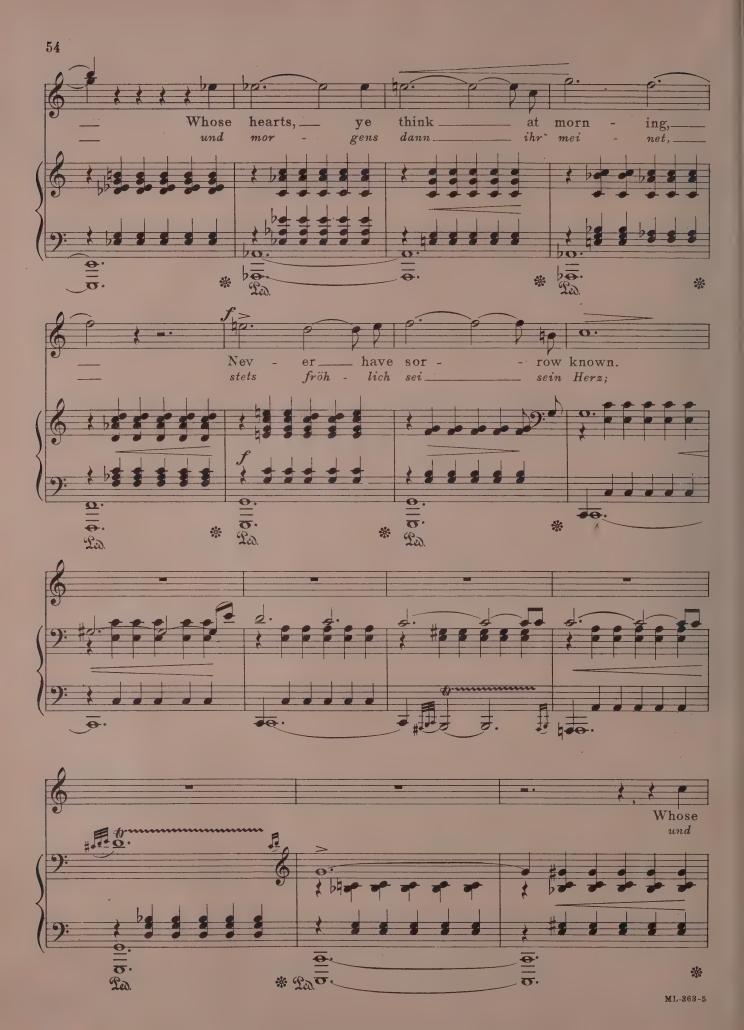
JUSTINUS KERNER (1786-1862) Translated by Charles Fonteyn Manney

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 35, Nº 10

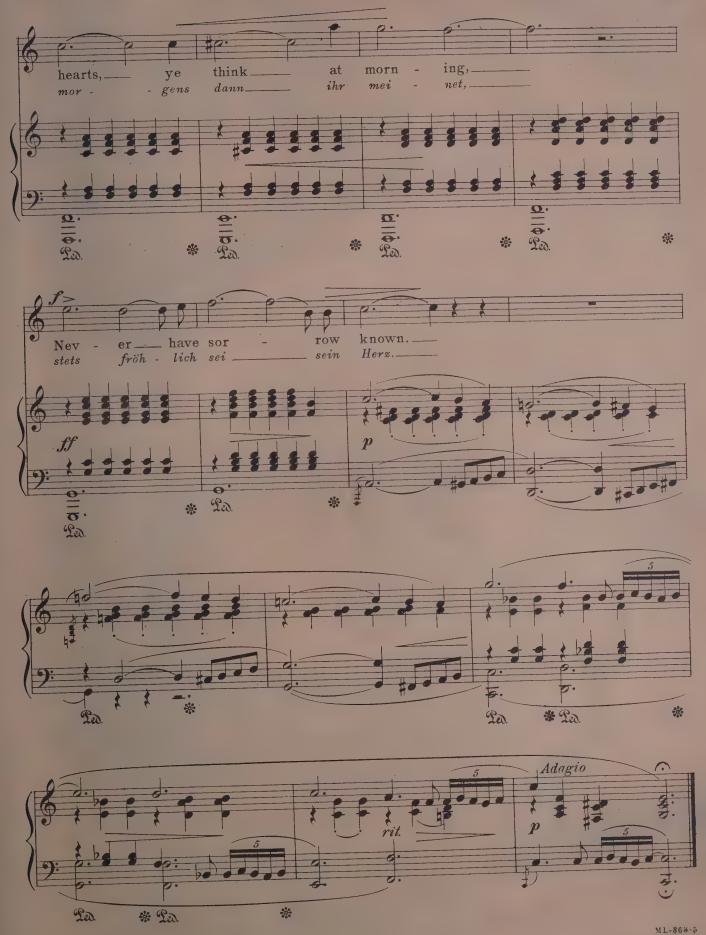










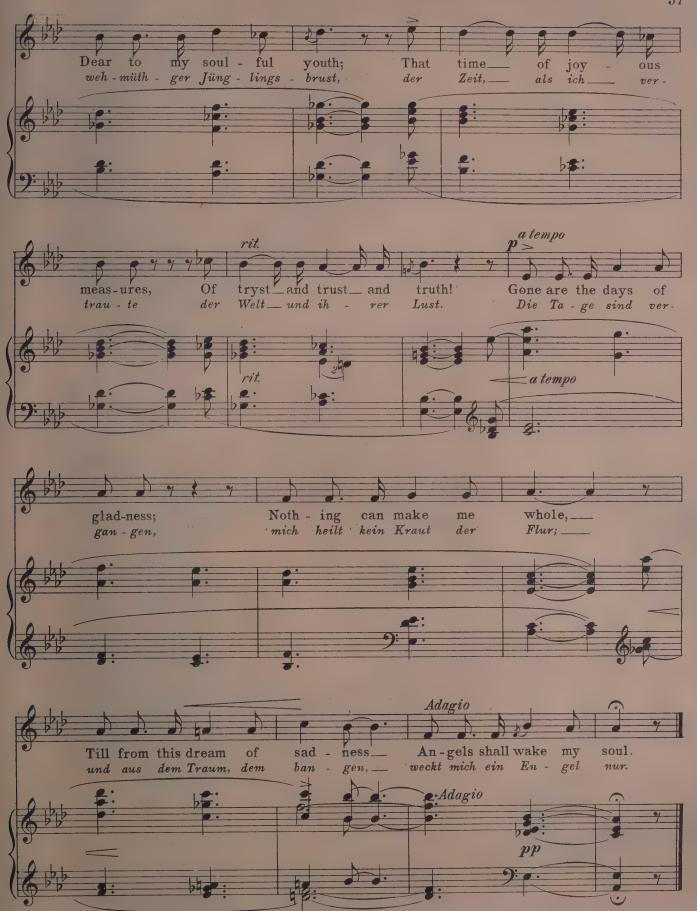


BYGONE PLEASURES

(ALTE LAUTE)

(Composed in 1840)

JUSTINUS KERNER (1786-1862) Translated by Frederic Field Bullard (Original Key) ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 35, Nº 12 Lento e piano (Langsam und leise) the birds are Lis - ten! Hörst du .den Vo - gel Look! sing - ing! flow'r's bloom! ry in Siehst sin - gen? Blii then denbaum? bring - ing Its the spring not joy to end your. Herz! kann dich das nichtbrin - gen dei aus ban nemgen gloom? What say you? By - gone pleas-ures, Was ich? Traum? hör' Lau - te



TO THE SUNSHINE (AN DEN SONNENSCHEIN)

(Composed in 1840)

(Original Key, A)

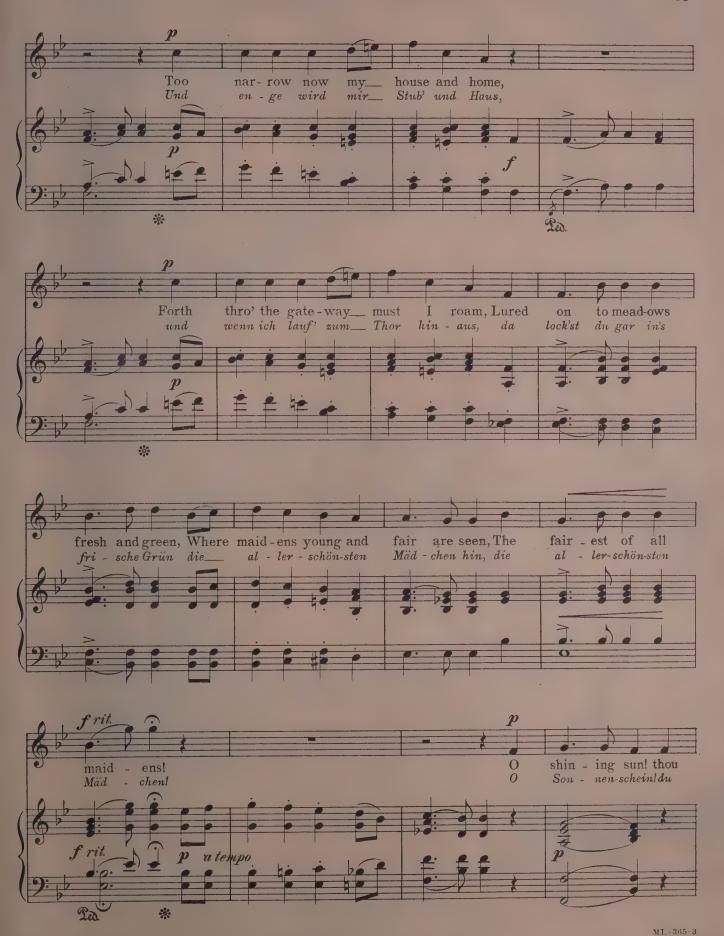
ROBERT REINICK (1804 - 1852)
Translated by Arthur Westbrook

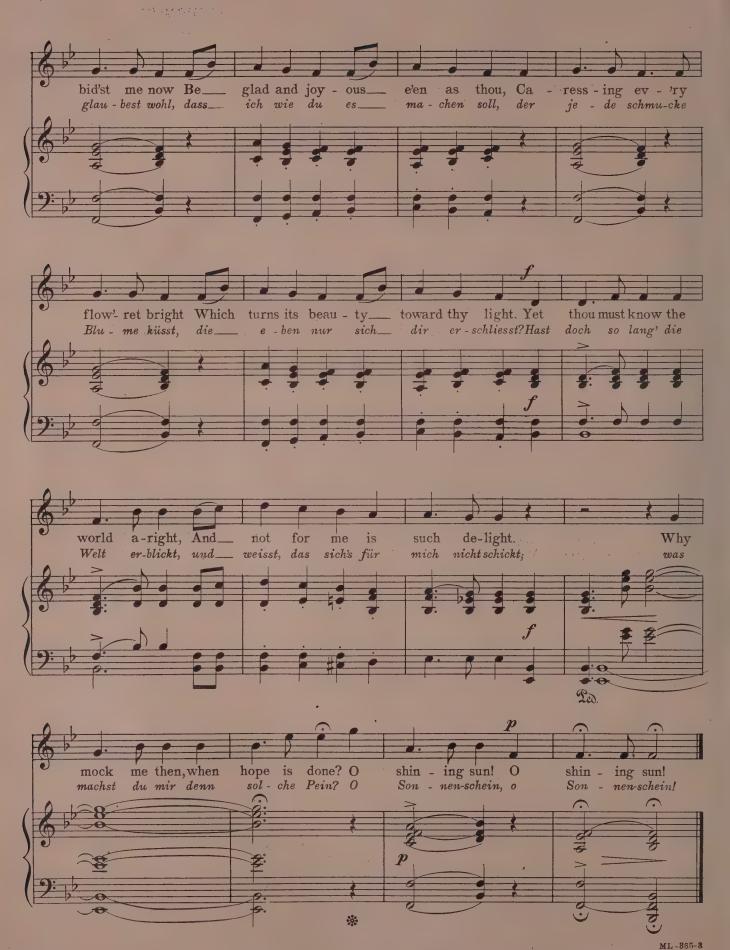
ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 36, Nº 4









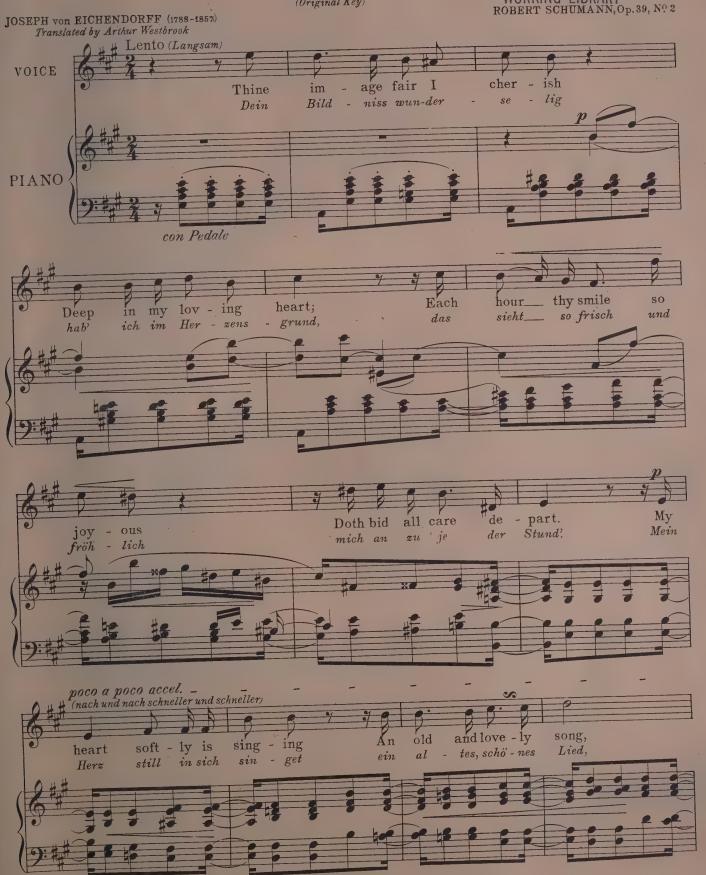


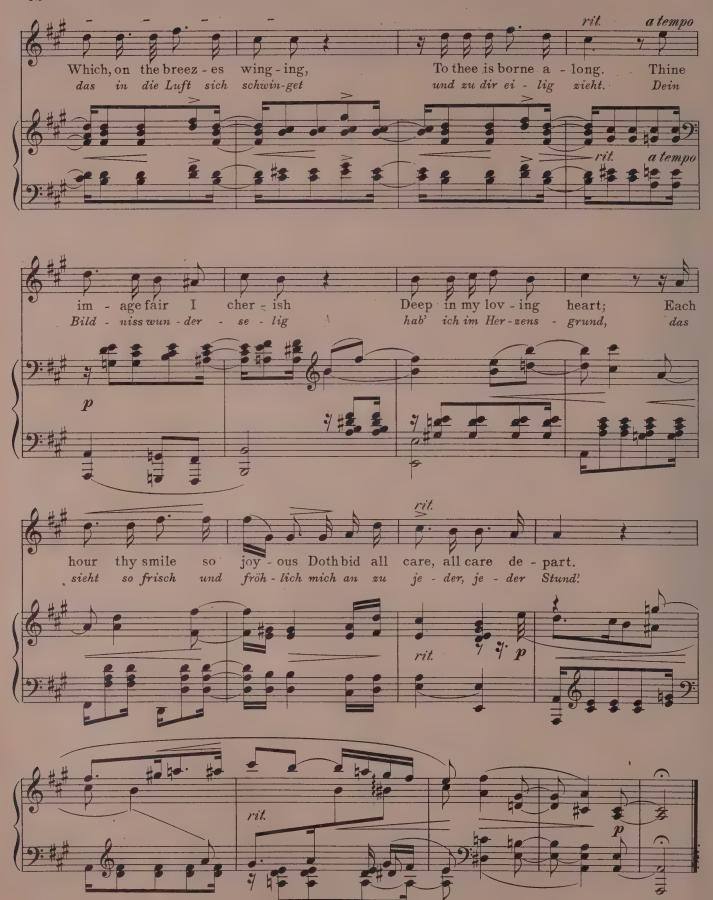
INTERMEZZO

MUSIC LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH61 DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

WORKING LIBRARY ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 39, Nº 2

(Composed in 1840) (Original Key)





(WALDESGESPRÄCH)

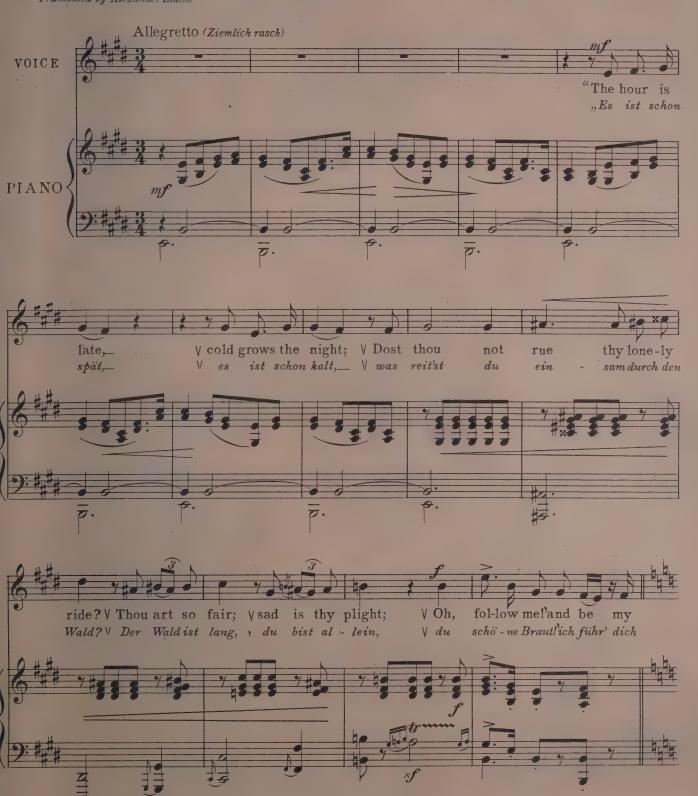
(Composed in 1840)

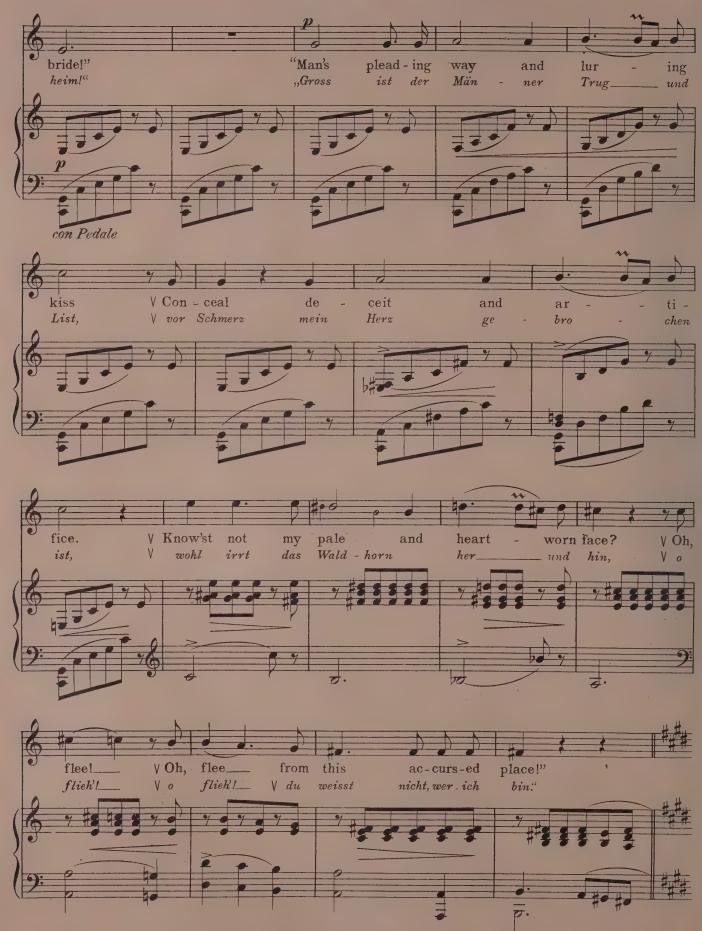
JOSEPH von EICHENDORFF (1788-1857)

Translated by Alexander Blaess

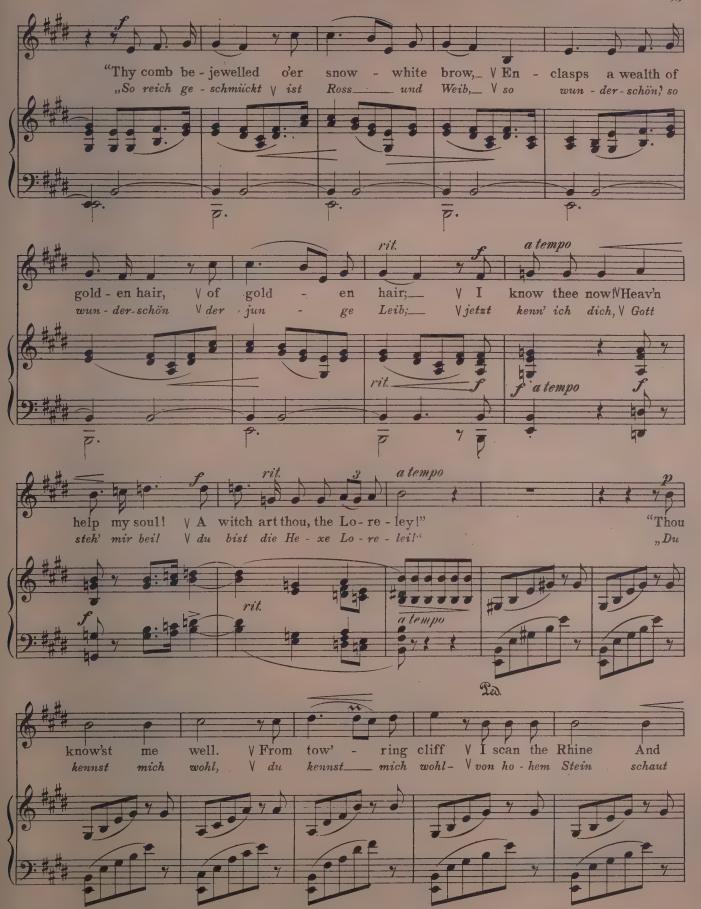
(Original Key)

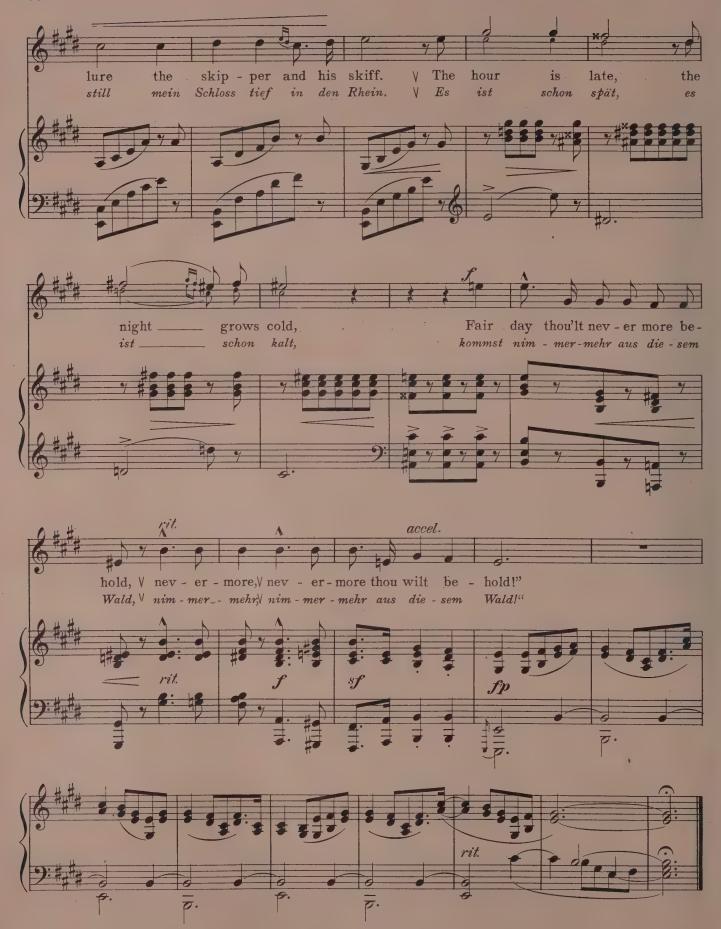
ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 39, Nº 3





ML-367-4





ML-367-4

ML-368-3

MOONLIGHT

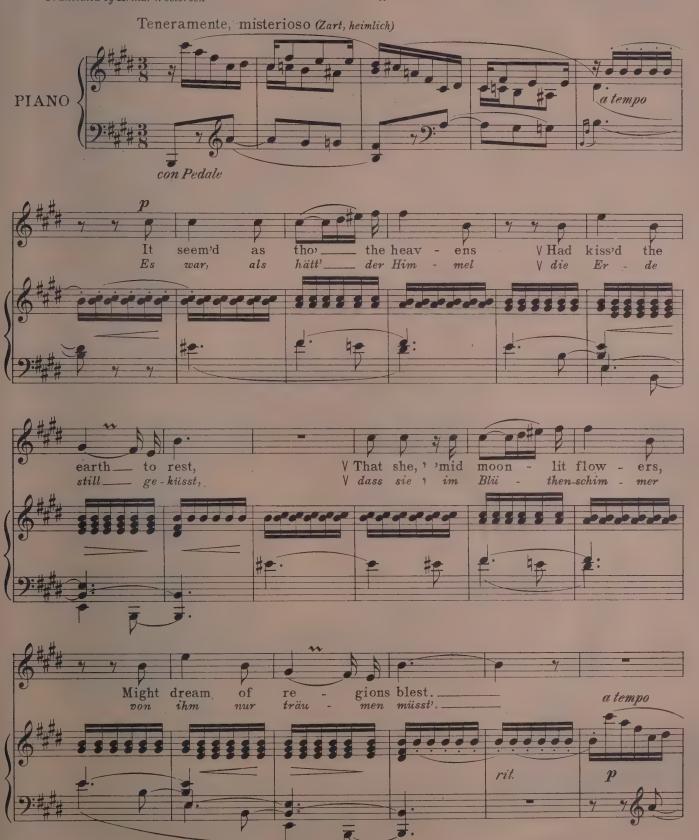
(MONDNACHT) (Composed in 1840)

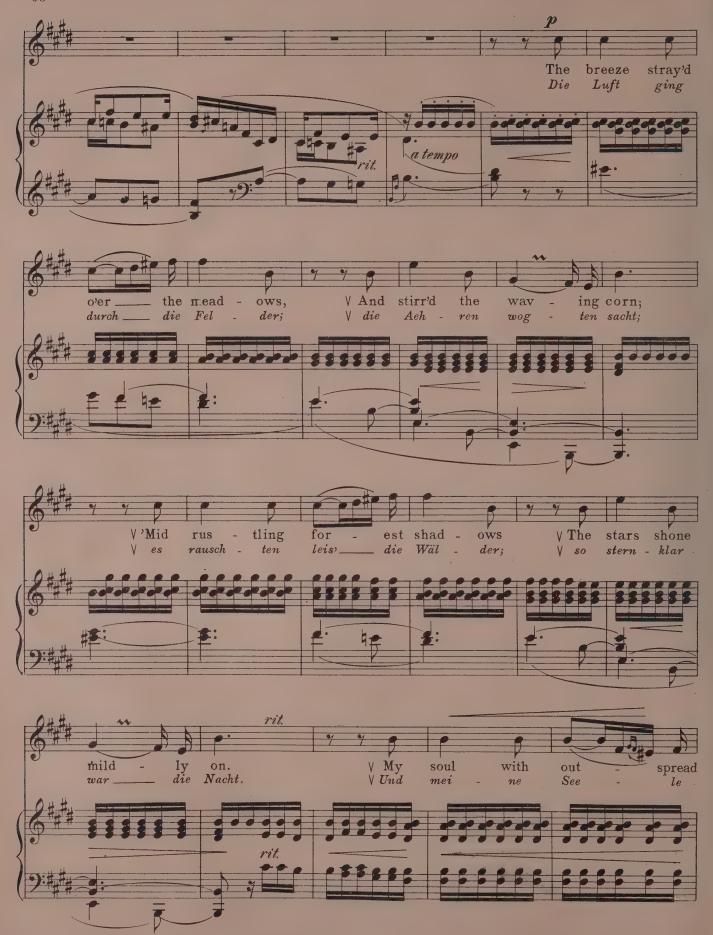
JOSEPH von EICHENDORFF (1788-1857)

Translated by Arthur Westbrook

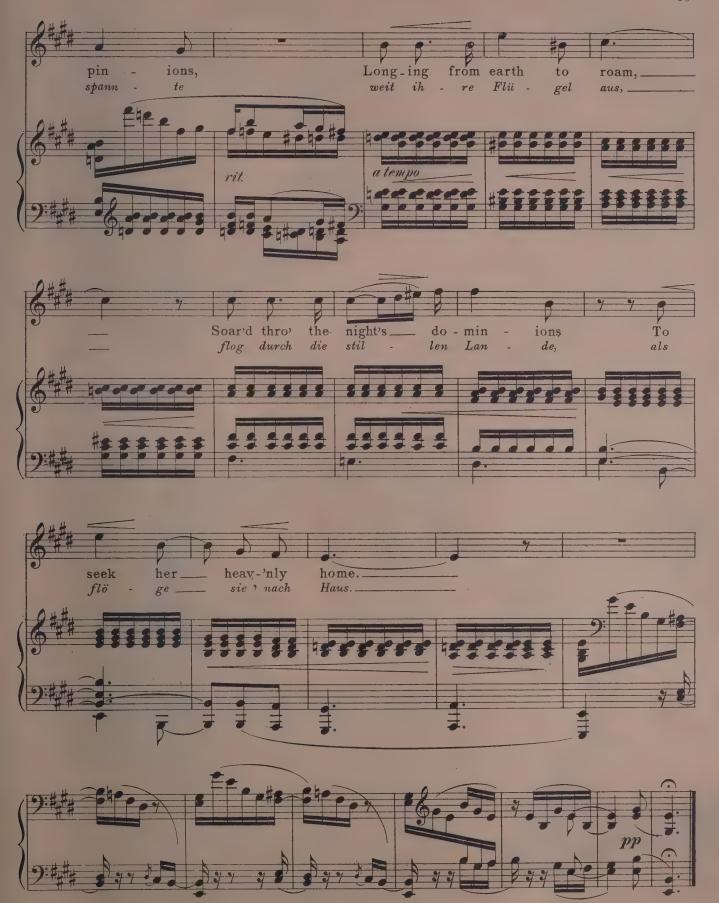
(Original Key)

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 39, Nº 5





ML-368-3

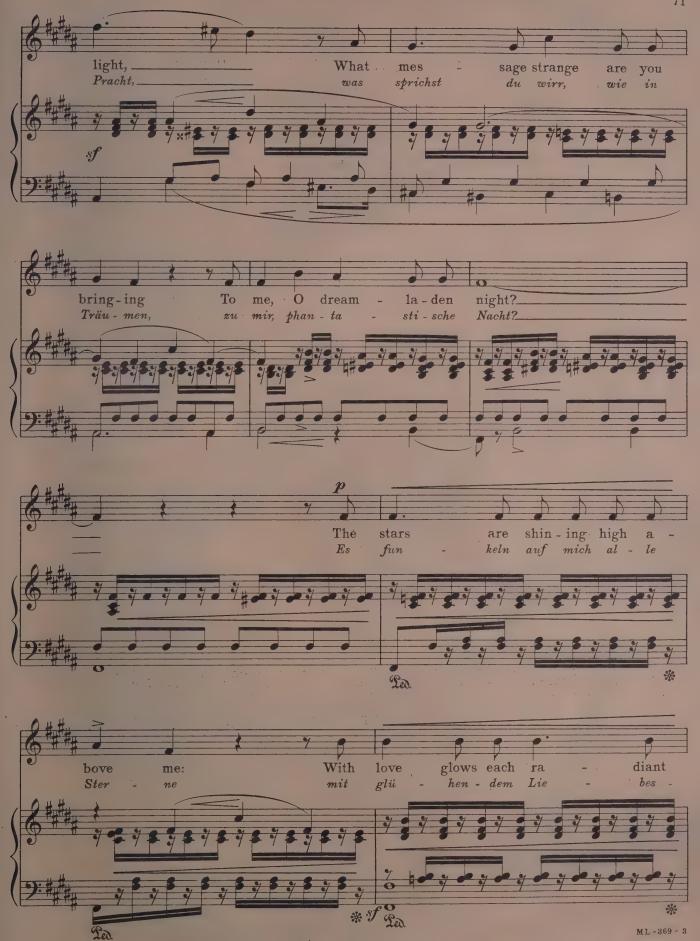


IN A FAIR AND FOREIGN LAND

(SCHÖNE FREMDE)

(Composed in 1840) JOSEPH von EICHENDORFF (1788-1857) ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op.39, Nº 6 (Original Key) Translated by Frederic Field Bullard Affettuoso, con moto (Innig, bewegt) VOICE The and shiv - 'ring tops are Esschen die Wipfel undrau **PIANO** con Pedale thro'the dusk pro As found On the moss-grown half-ruined sway - ing, Stund' um die halb-ver- sun-ke-nen schau - ern, als mach-ten zu die ser a tempo The syl-van godsmade their round. 0 night ter-race al - ten Göt - ter diedie Rund: Hier hin then-Mau-ern a tempo And 1an guid blos soms mys tic - al bäu men inheim lich däm mern der





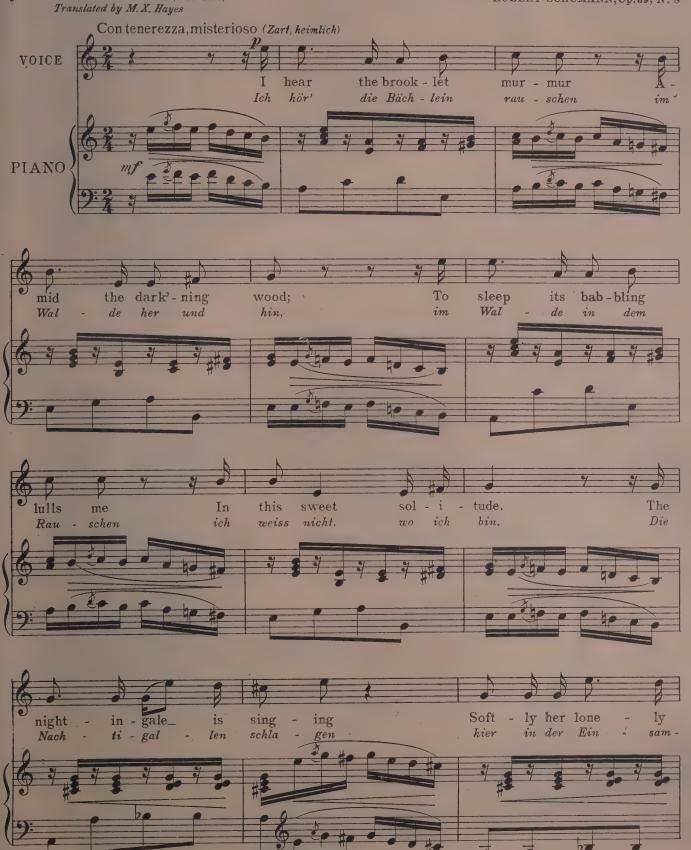


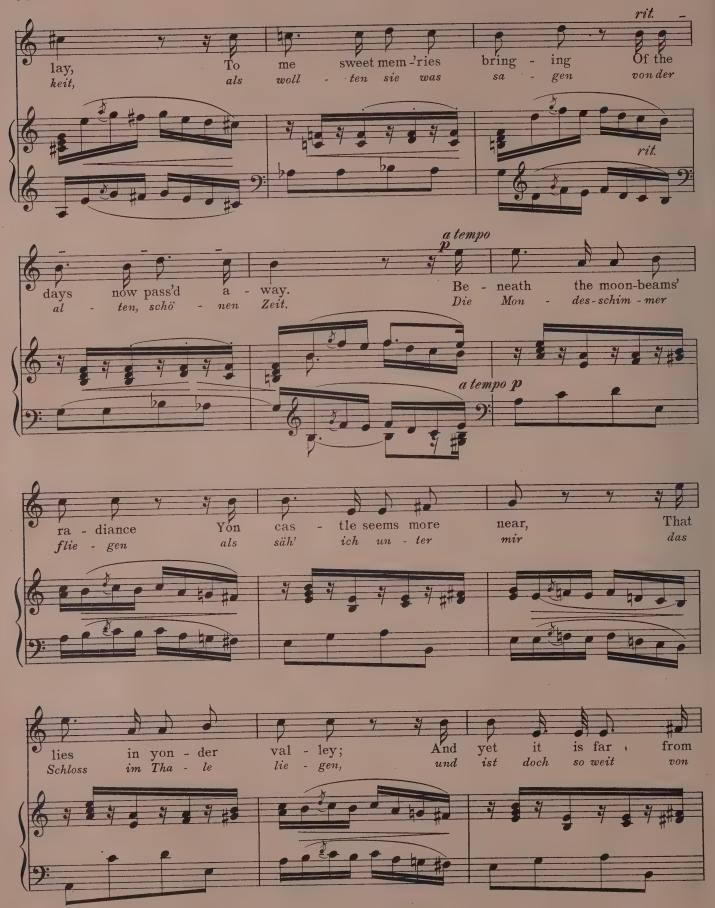
MEMORIES (IN DER FREMDE)

(Composed in 1840) (Original Key)

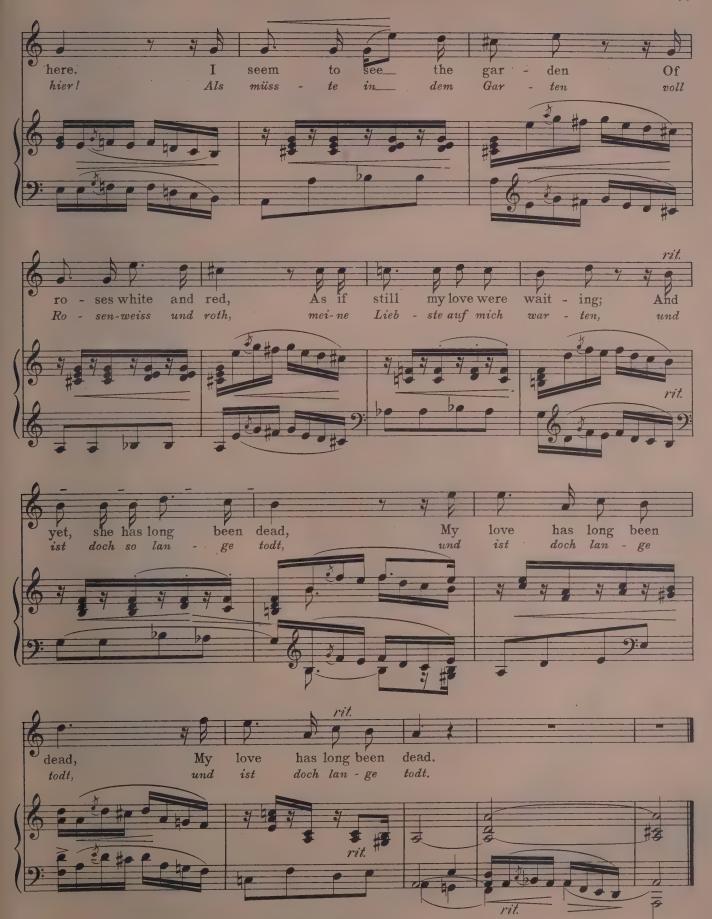
JOSEPH von EICHENDORFF (1788-1857)

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 39, Nº 8

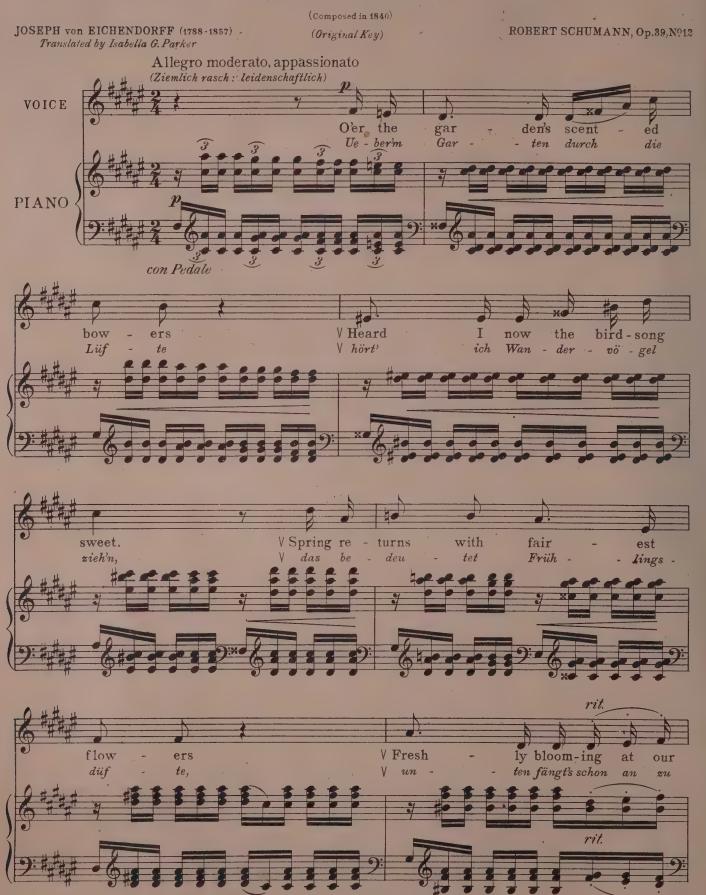


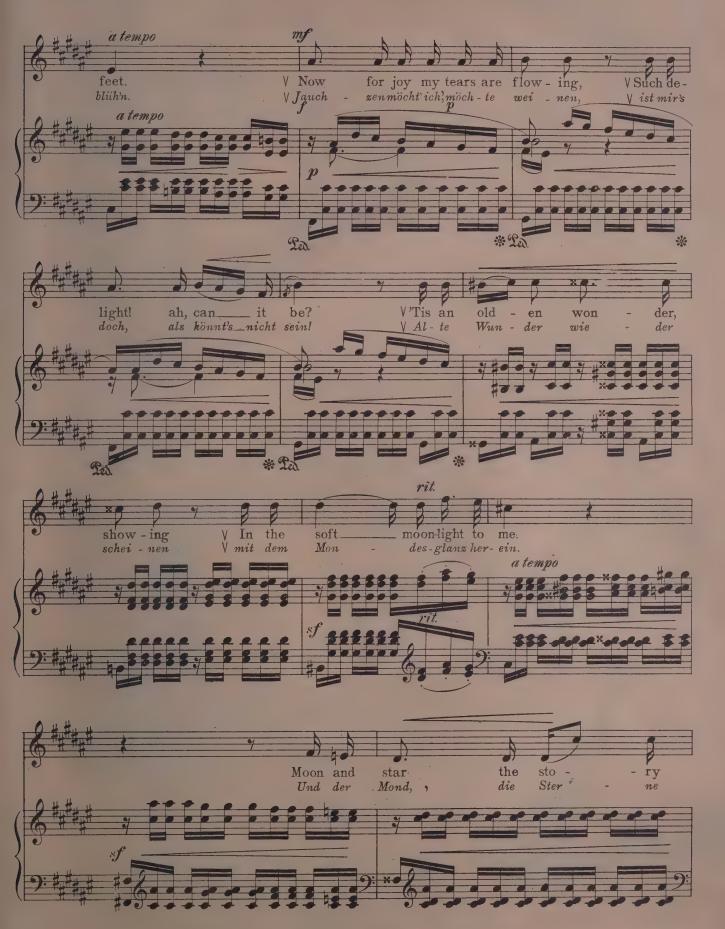


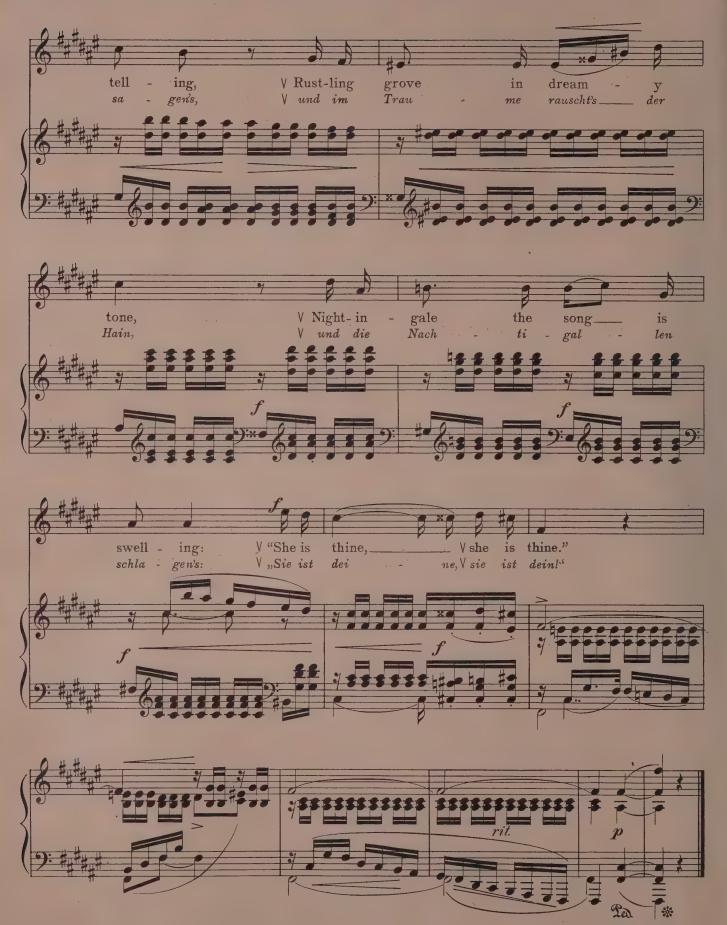
MI.-370 -3



SPRING NIGHT (FRUHLINGSNACHT)







ML-371-3

MARCH VIOLETS

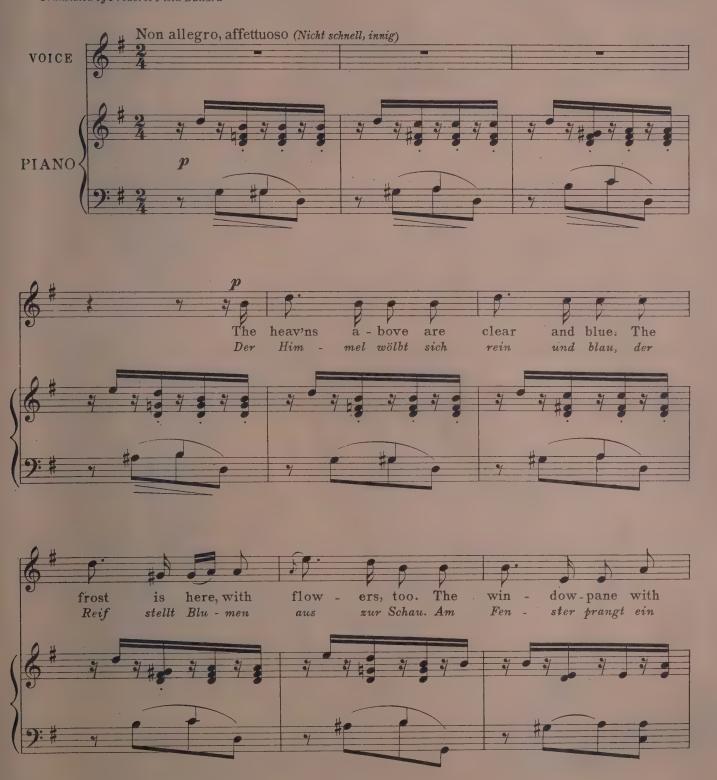
(MÄRZVEILCHEN)

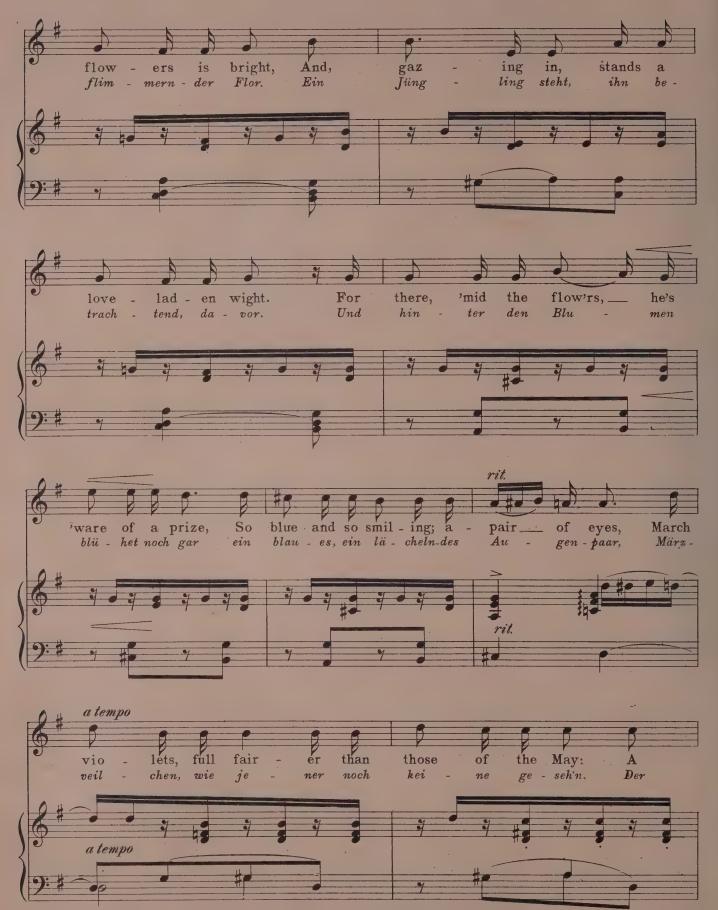
(Composed in 1840)

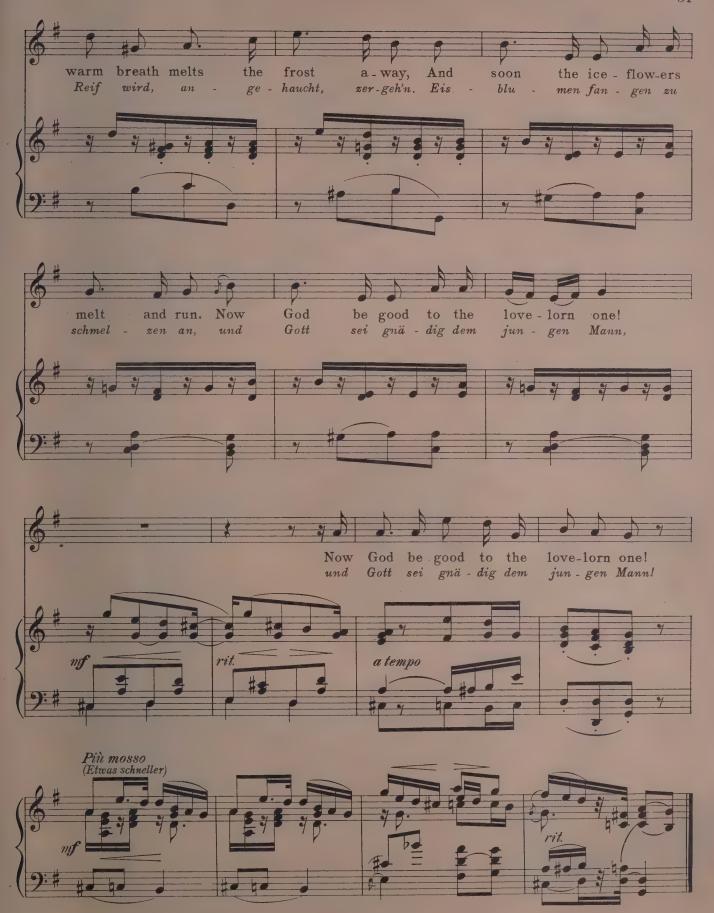
(Original Key)

From the Danish of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN (1805-1875) Translated by Frederic Field Bullard

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 40, Nº 1



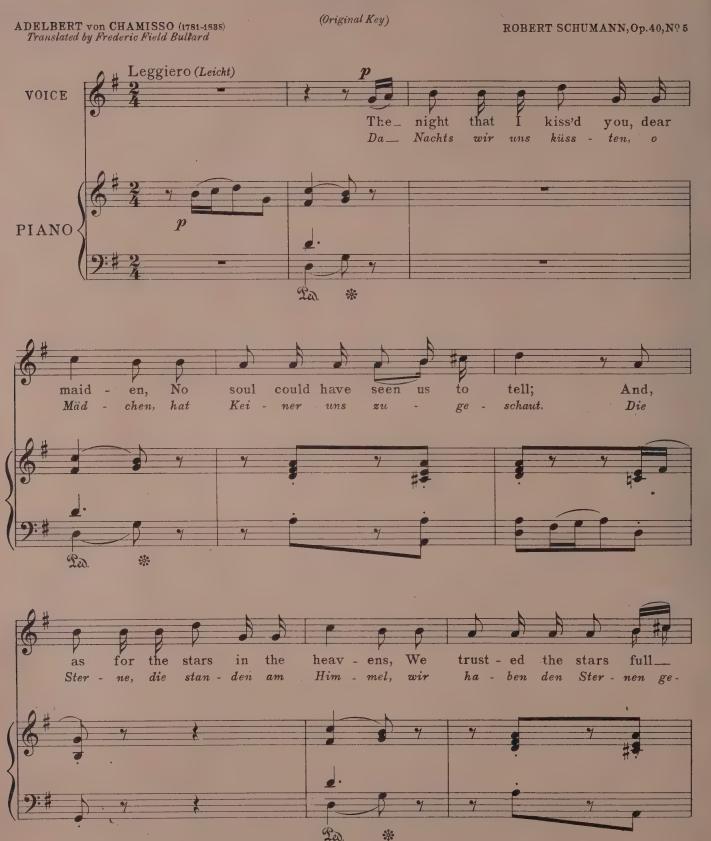


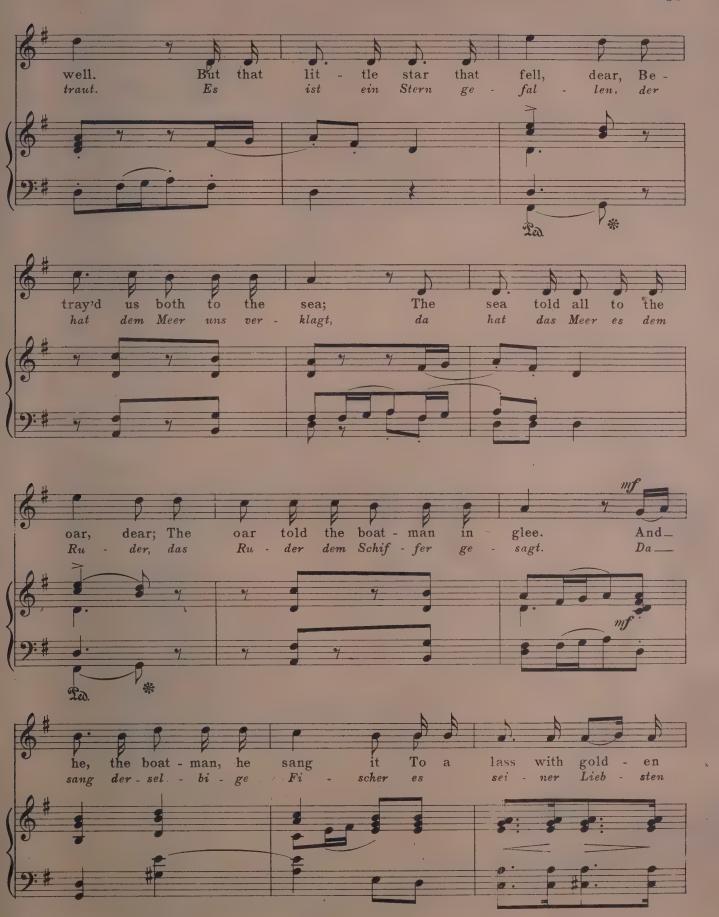


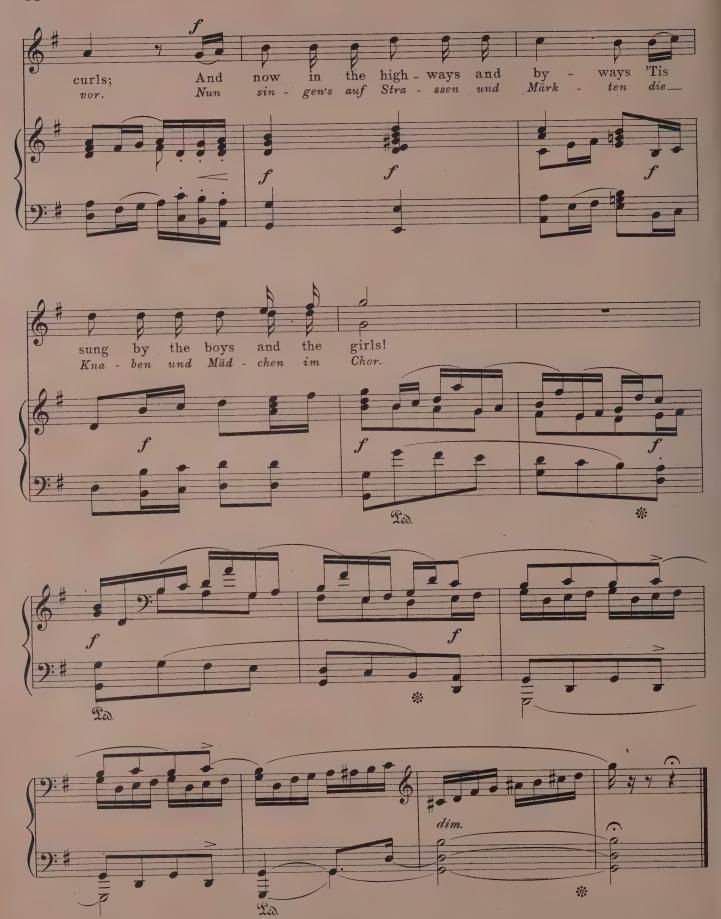
LOVE'S SECRET LOST

(VERRATHENE LIEBE)

(Composed in 1840)

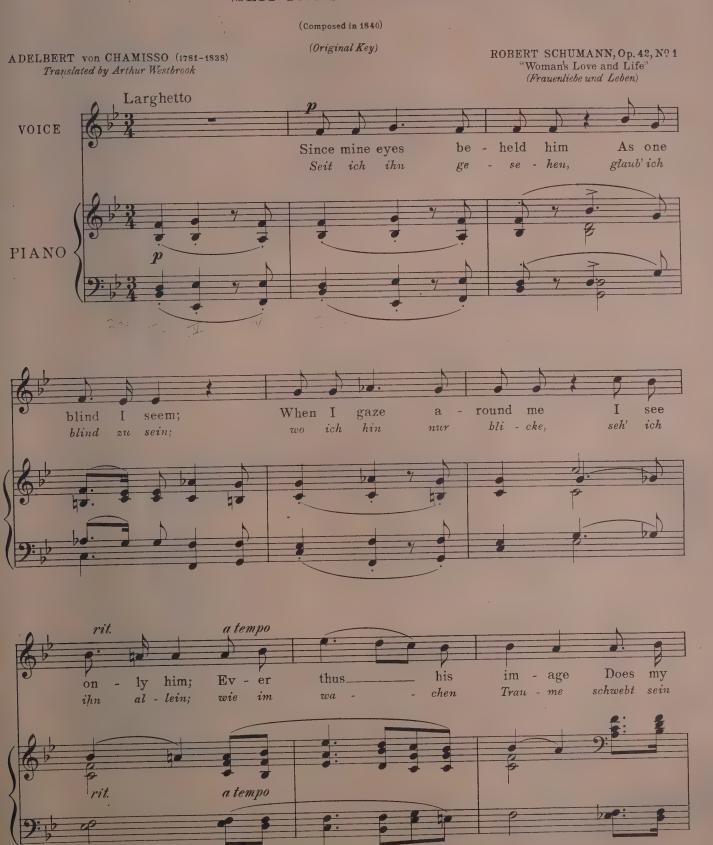


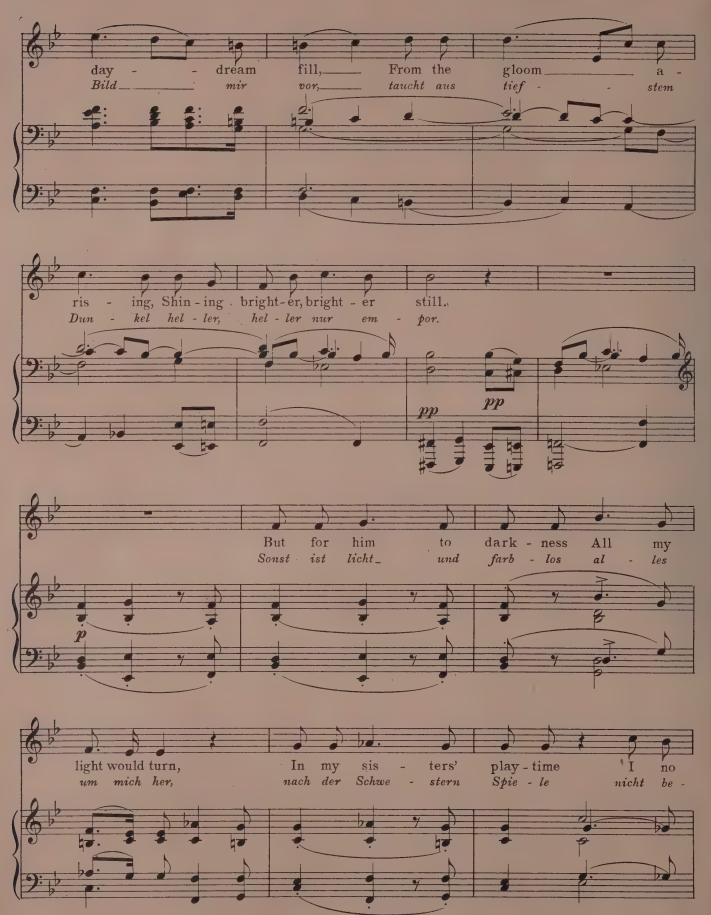




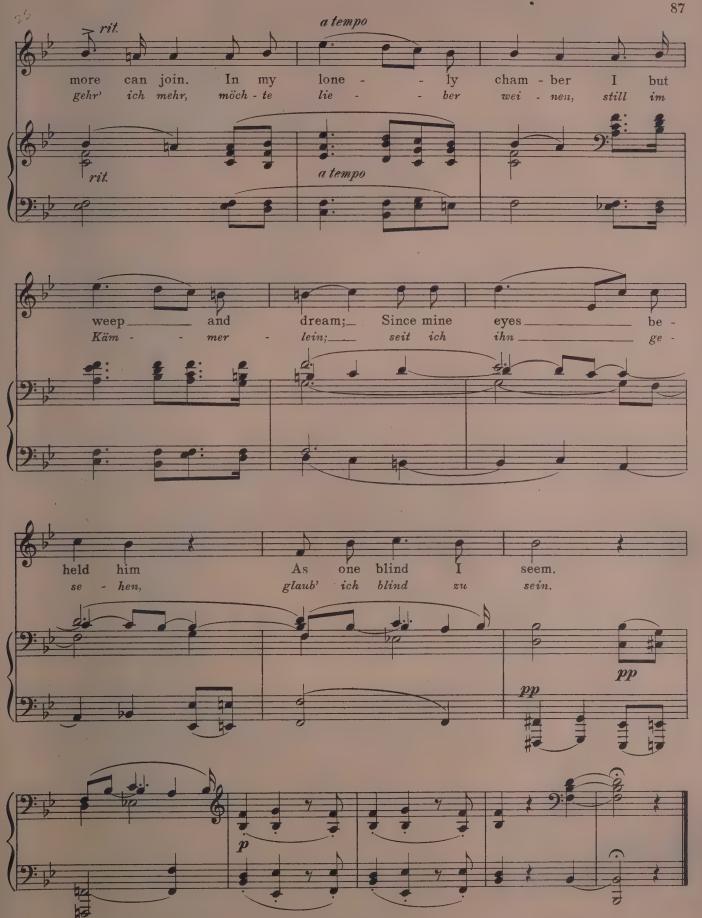
ML-373-3

SINCE MINE EYES BEHELD HIM (SEIT ICH IHN GESEHEN)







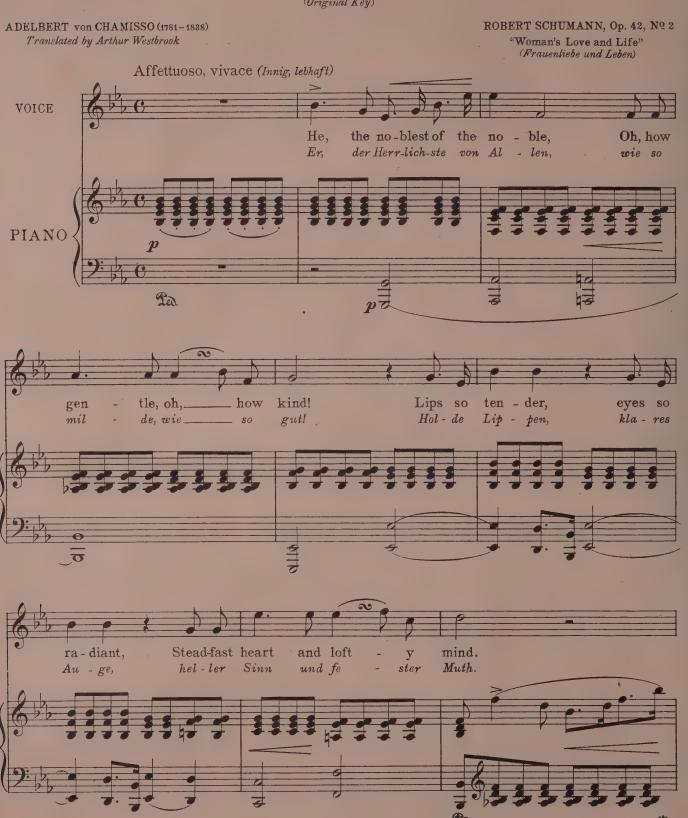


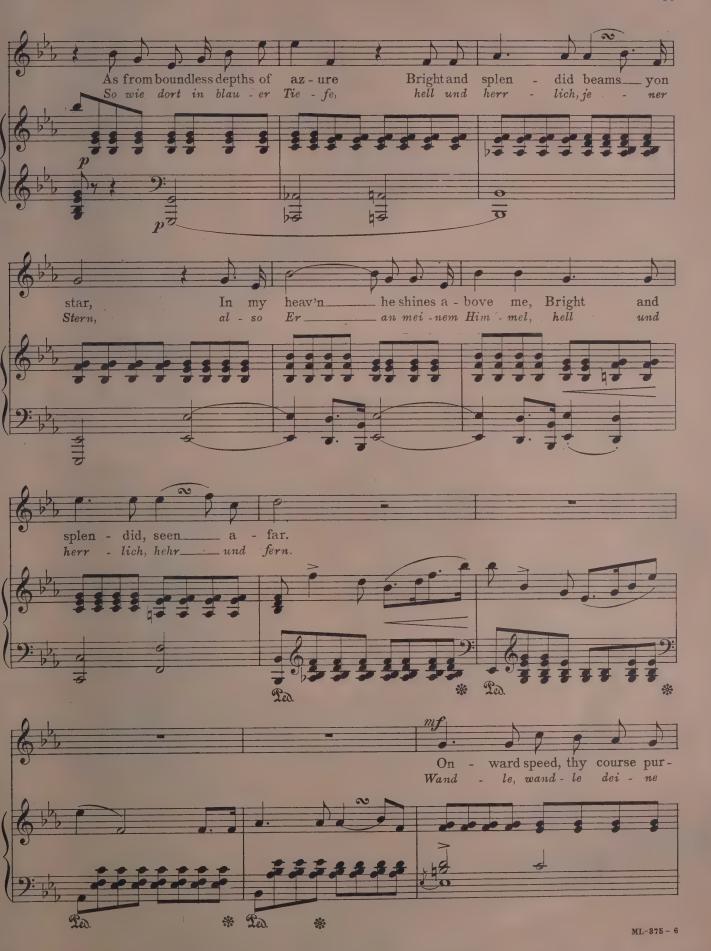
HE, THE NOBLEST OF THE NOBLE

(ER, DER HERRLICHSTE VON ALLEN)

(Composed in 1840)

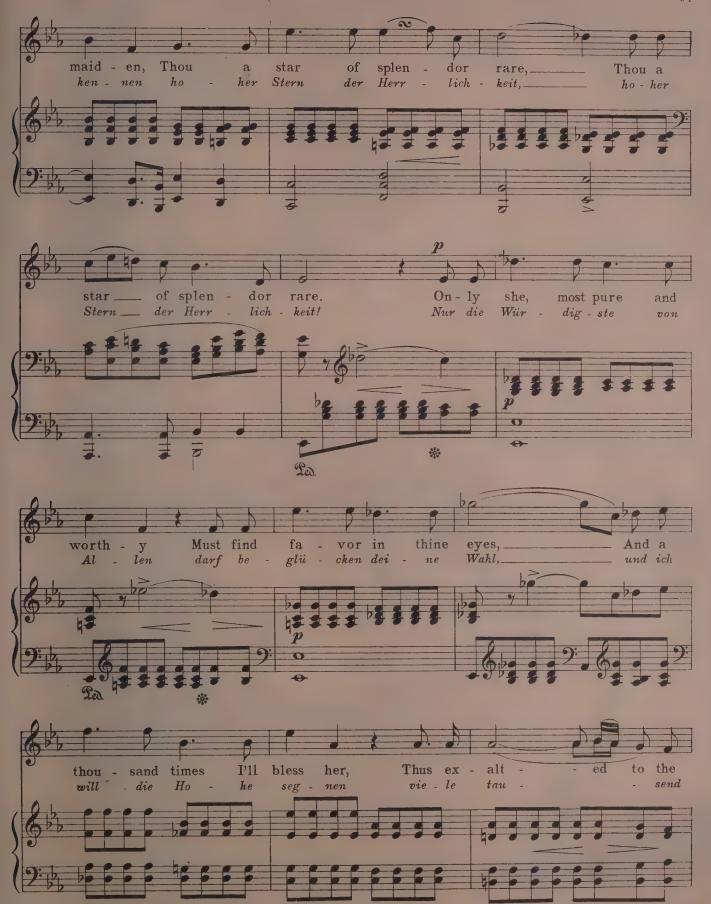
(Original Key)





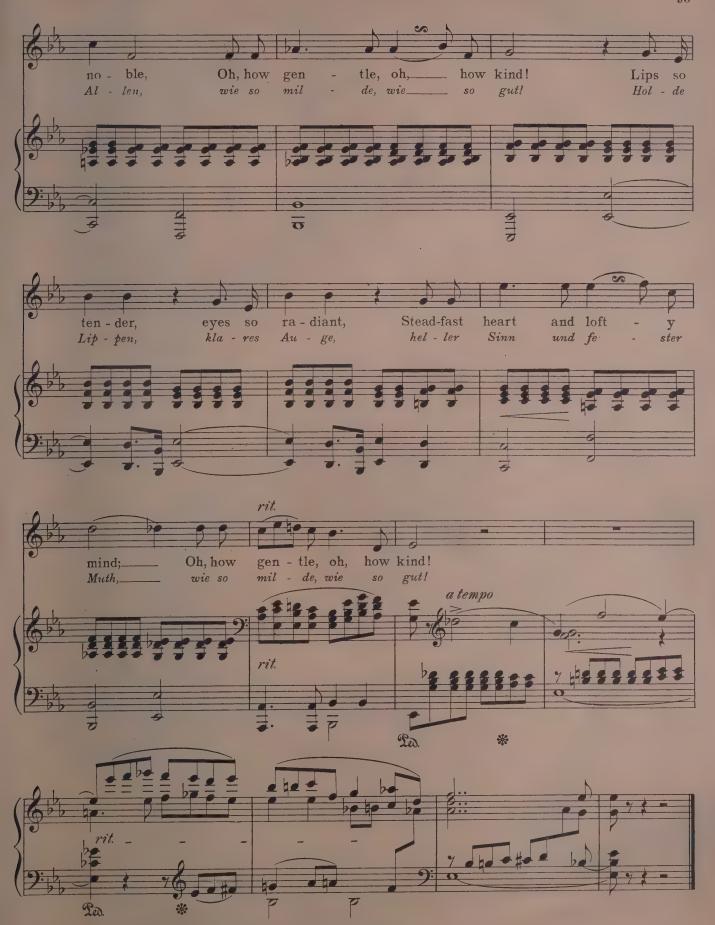


ML-375-6





ML-375-6



I DARE NOT, CANNOT BELIEVE IT

(ICH KANN'S NICHT FASSEN, NICHT GLAUBEN)

(Composed in 1840)

(Original Key)

ADELBERT von CHAMISSO (1781-1838)

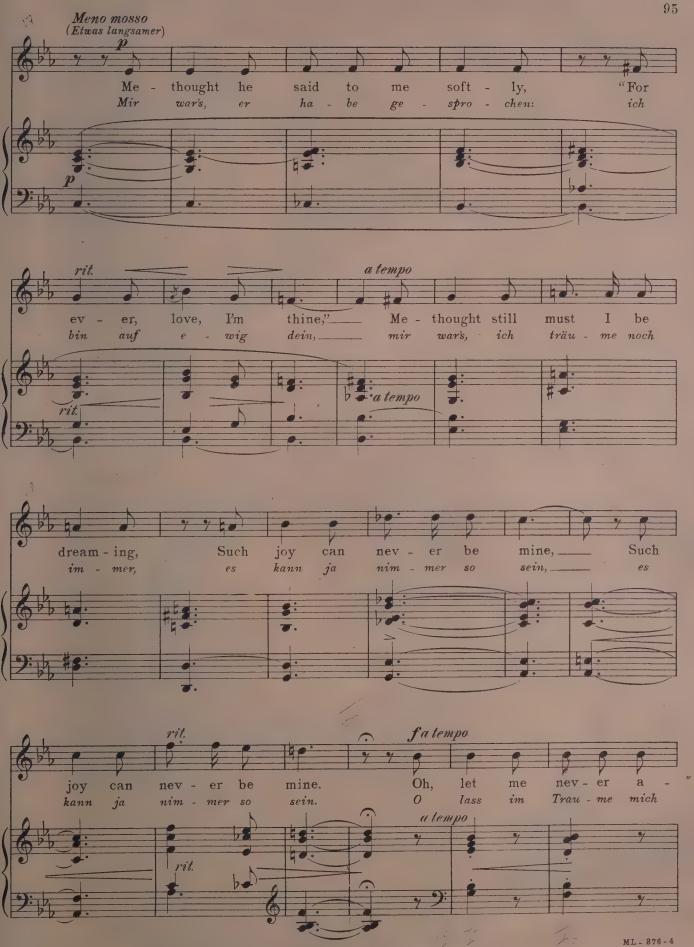
Translated by Arthur Westbrook

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 42,No 3
"Woman's Love and Life"
(Frauenliebe und Leben)





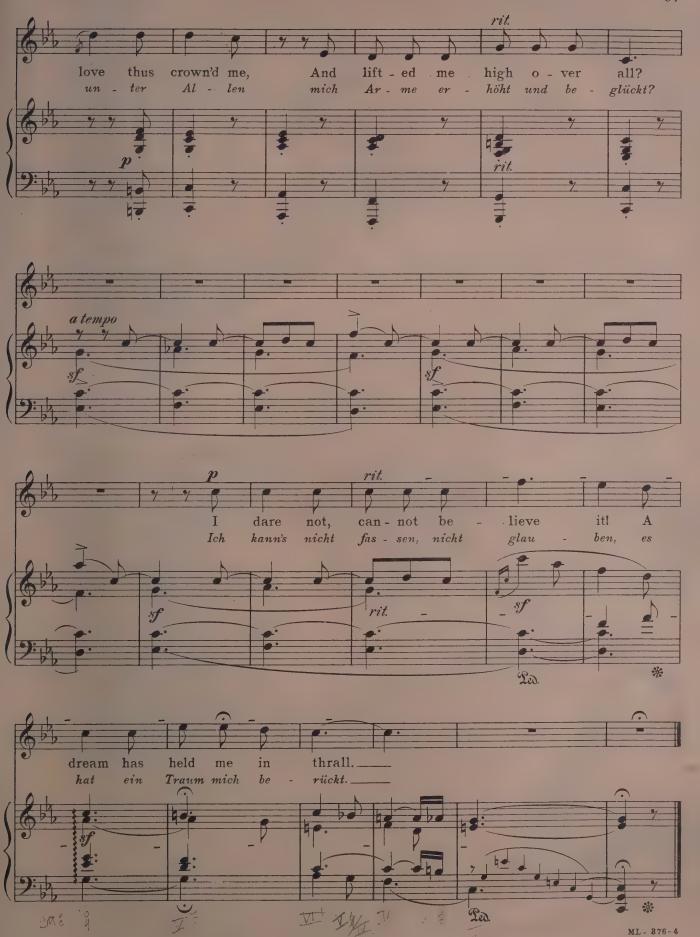




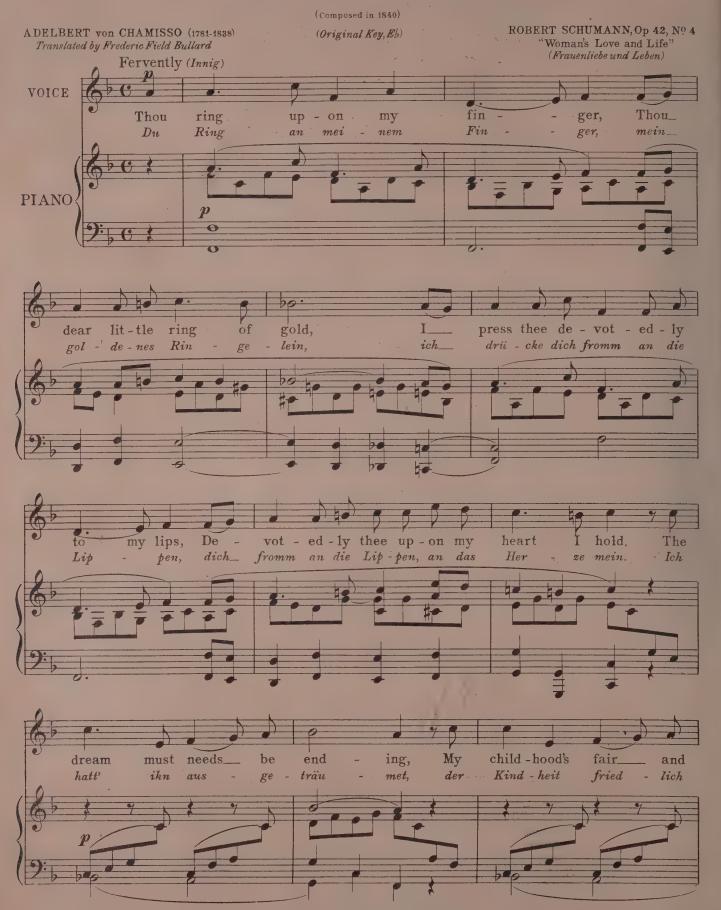


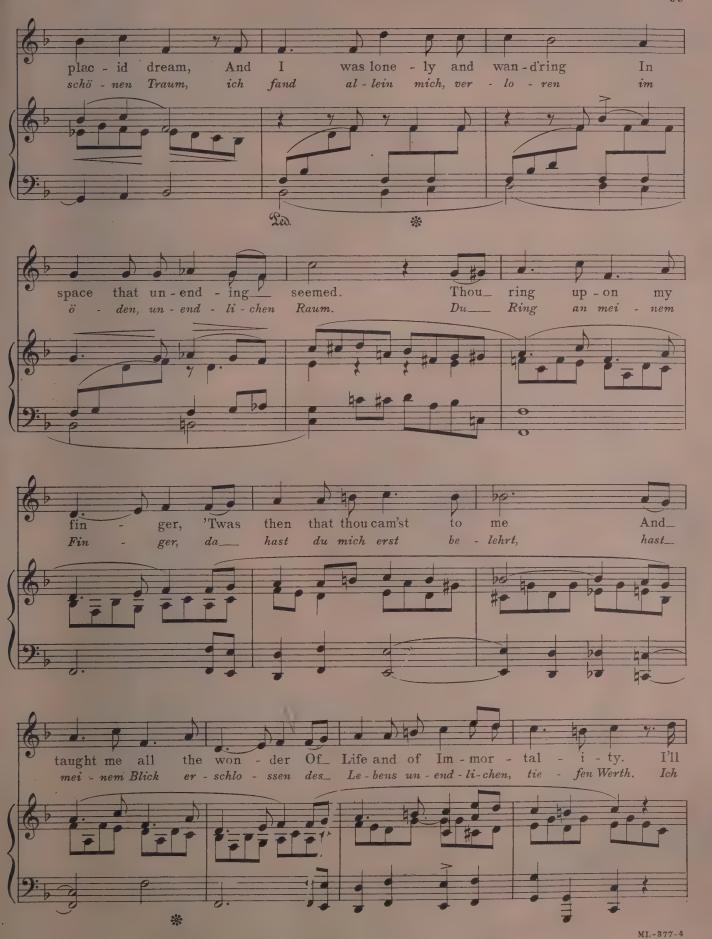


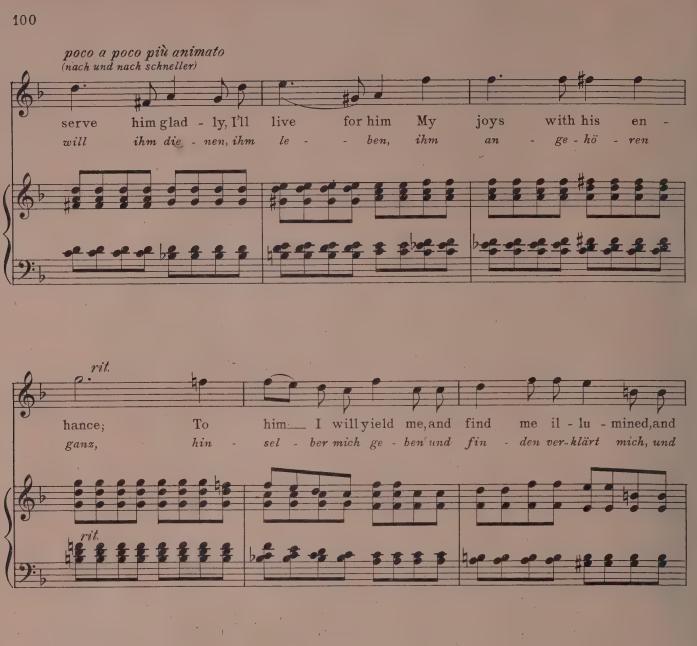
ML - 376-4

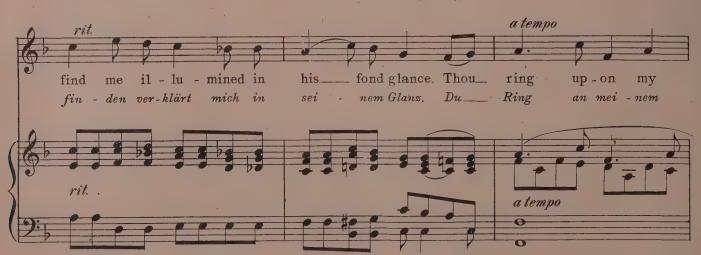


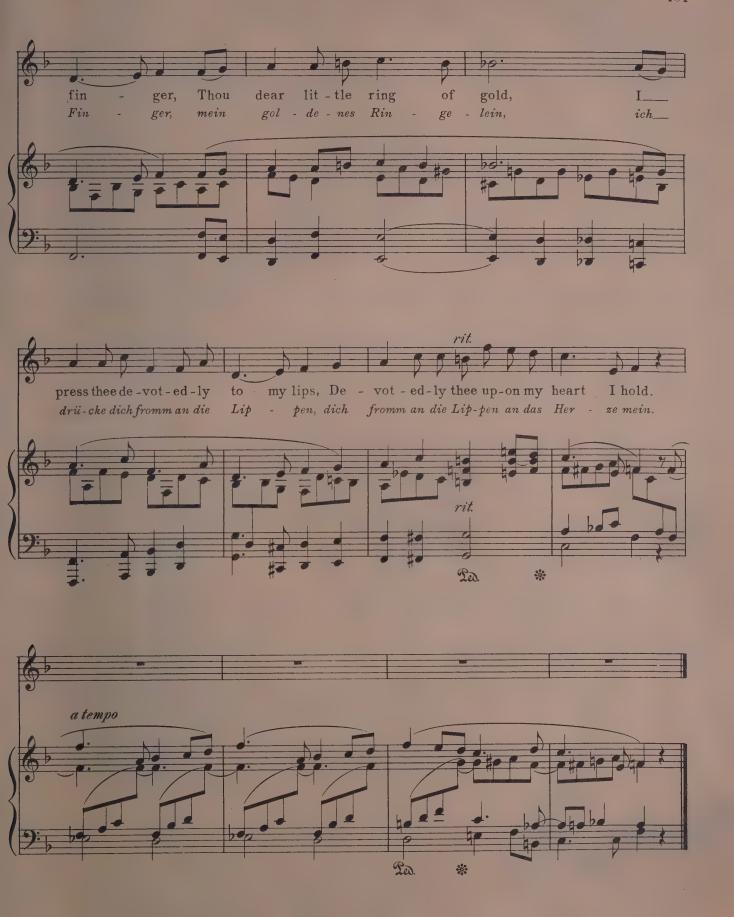
THOU RING UPON MY FINGER (DU RING AN MEINEM FINGER)





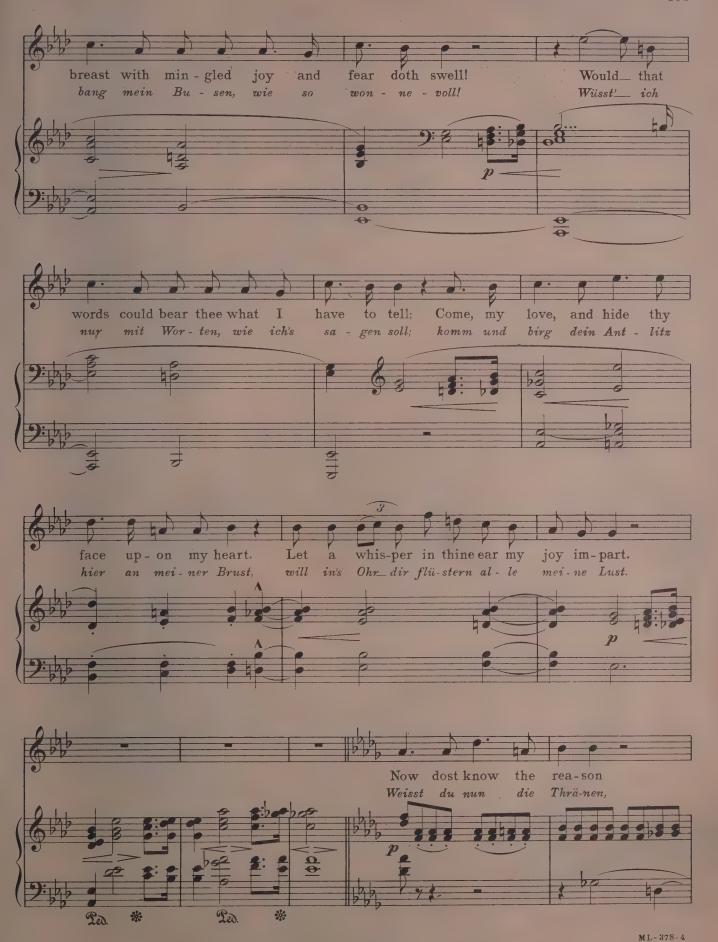


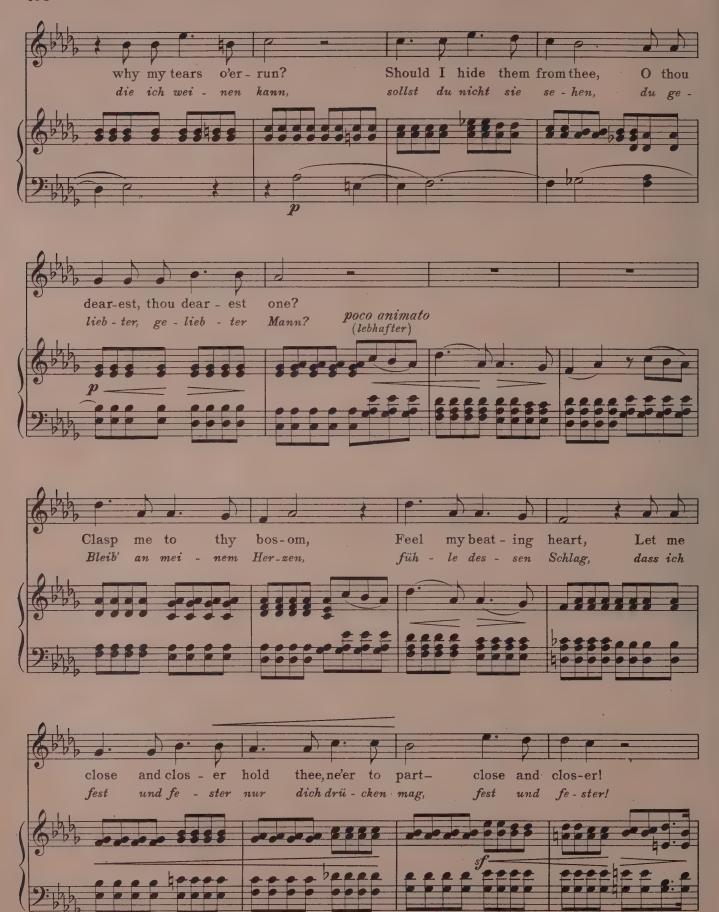


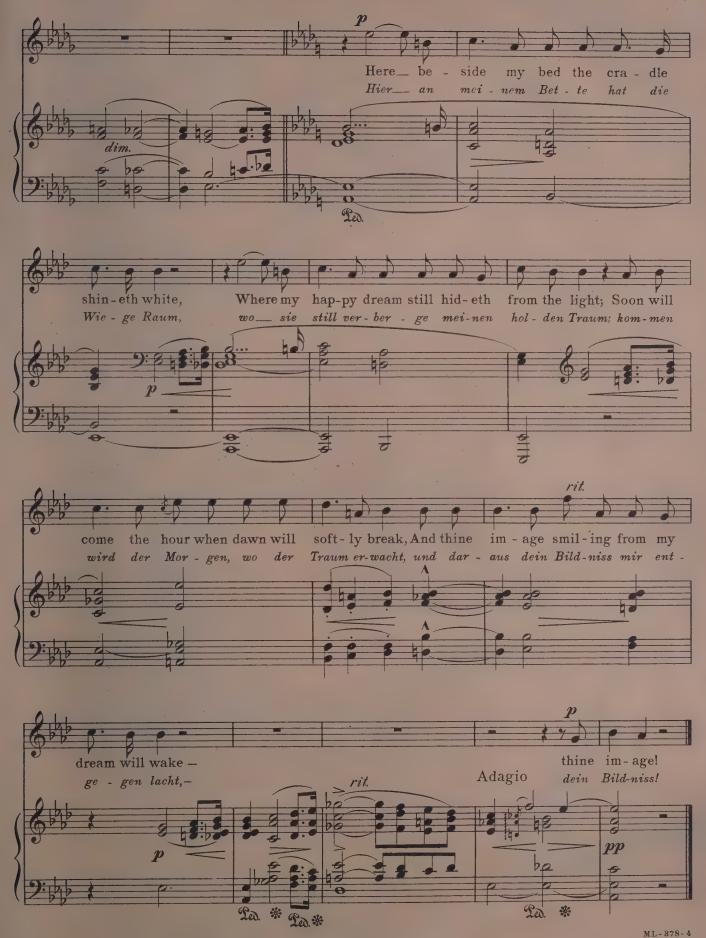


DEAREST LOVE, WHY GAZE? (SÜSSER FREUND, DU BLICKEST)



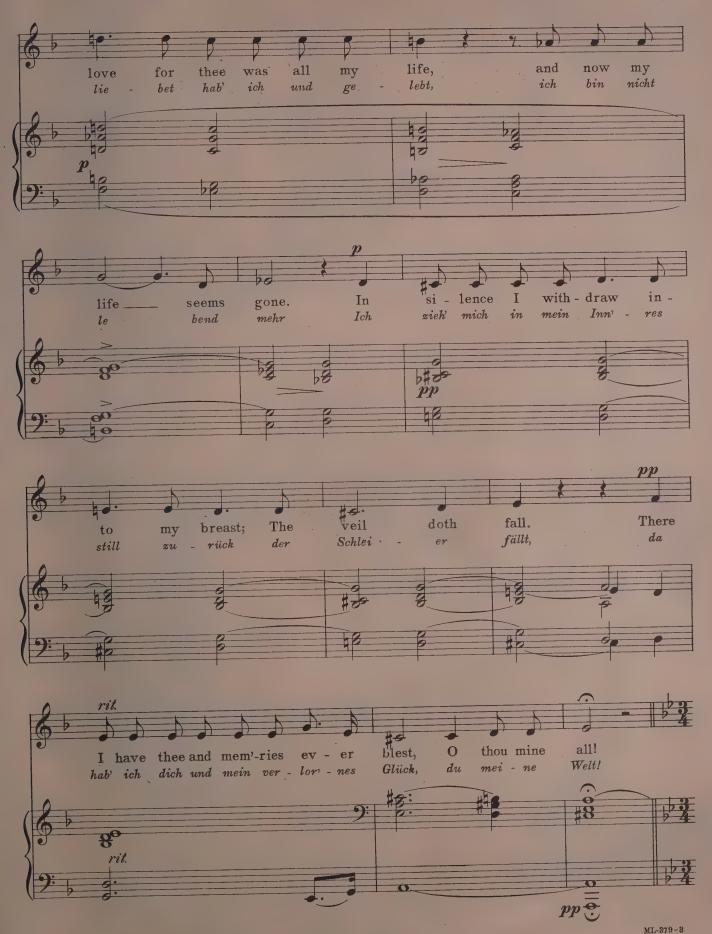


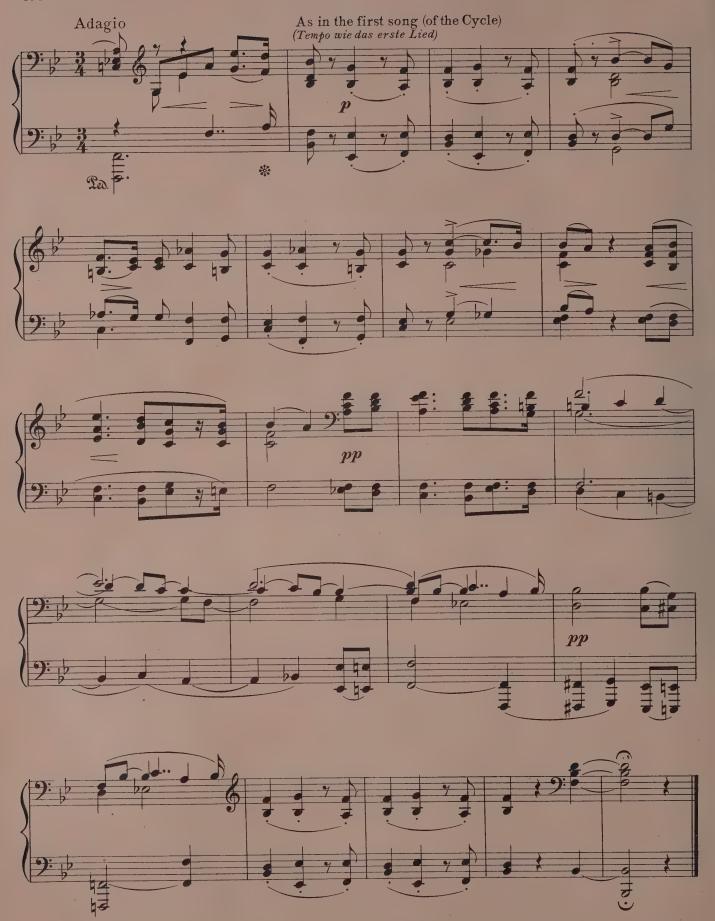




106 NOW HAST THOU TURNED MY JOY TO BITT'REST PAIN (NUN HAST DU MIR DEN ERSTEN SCHMERZ GETHAN)

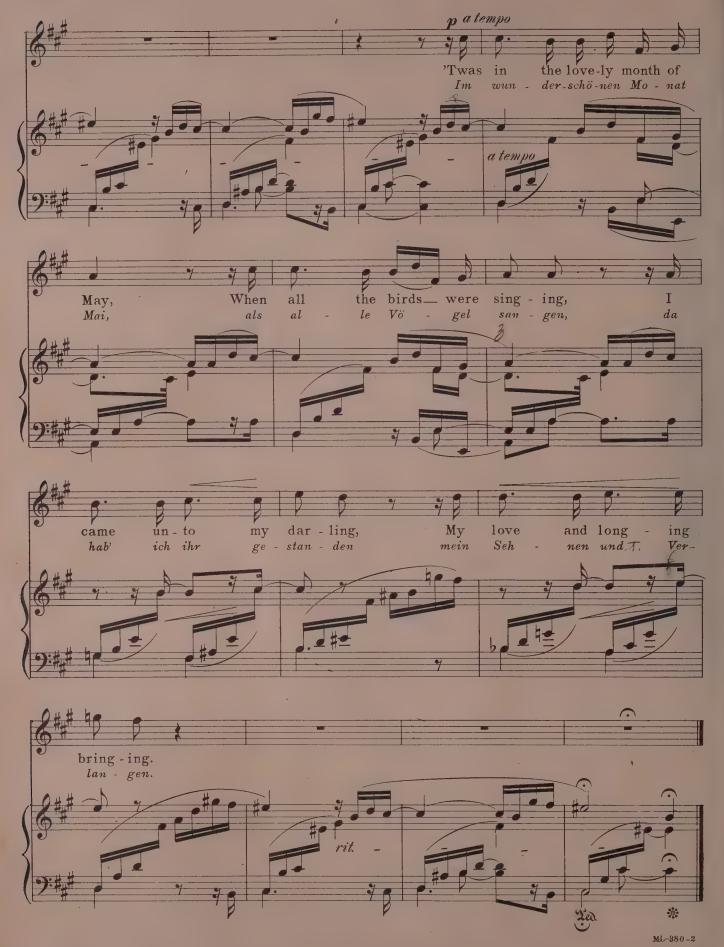






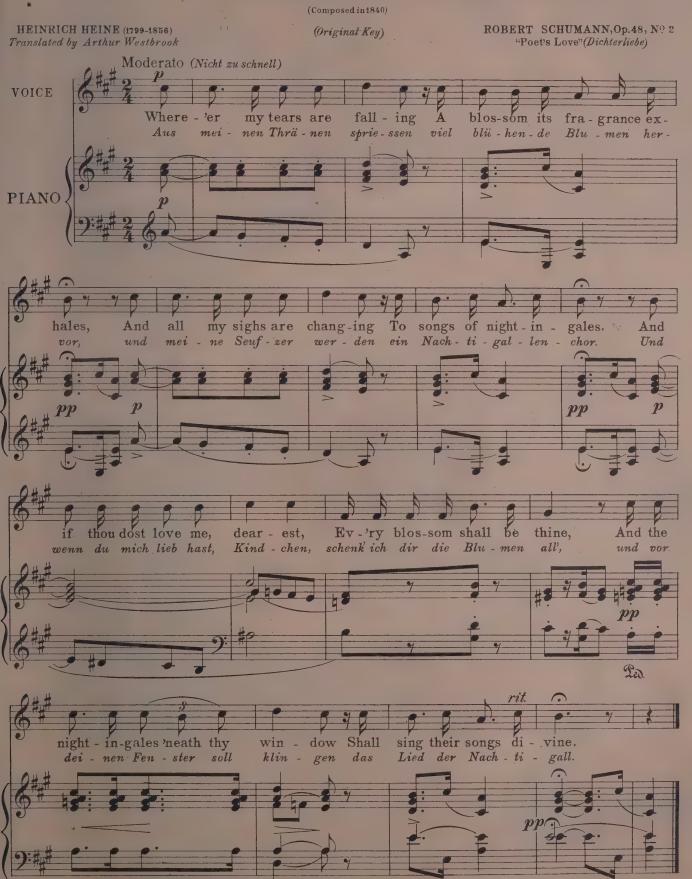
'TWAS IN THE LOVELY MONTH OF MAY (IM WUNDERSCHÖNEN MONAT MAI)

(Composed in 1840) HEINRICH HEINE (1799-1856) ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 48, Nº 1 (Original Key) Translated by Arthur Westbrook "Poet's Love" (Dichterliebe) Adagio, dolce (Langsam, zart) PIANO con Pedale 'Twas the love-ly month of When in May, ImMai, wun der-schö-nen Mo - nat als felt all the blow - ing, buds. _ were my alKnos pen spran - gen, da istin mei nem The of 1ove glow - ing. flame was bos om Lie gan - gen. Her bezen



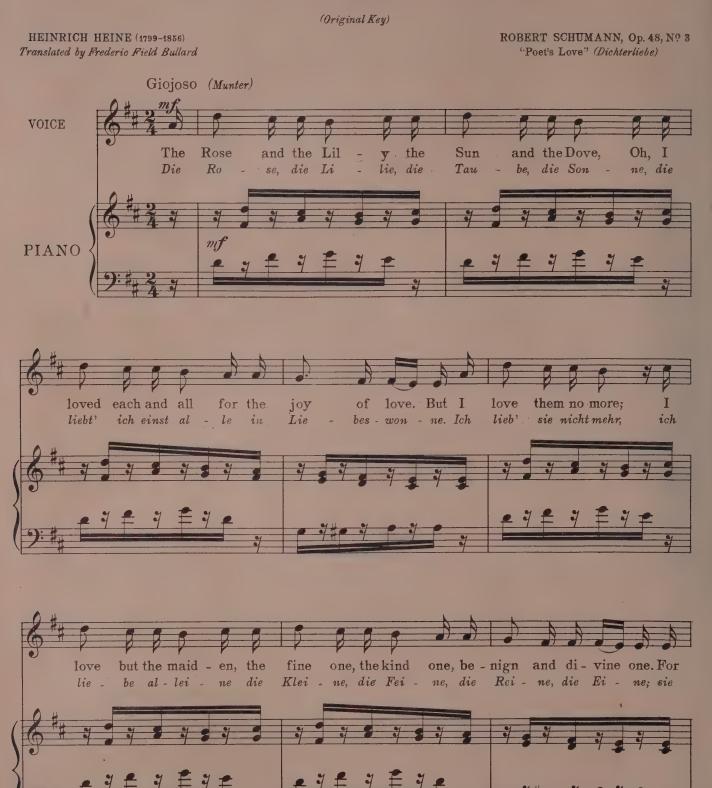
WHERE'ER MY TEARS ARE FALLING

(AUS MEINEN THRÄNEN SPRIESSEN)

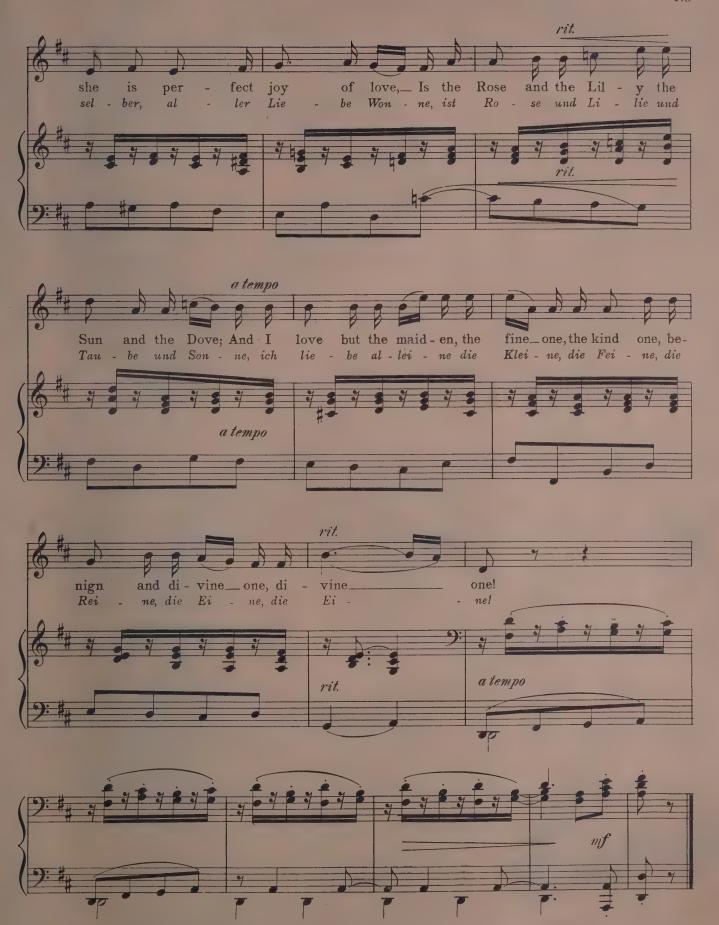


THE ROSE AND THE LILY, THE SUN AND THE DOVE (DIE ROSE, DIE LILIE, DIE TAUBE, DIE SONNE)

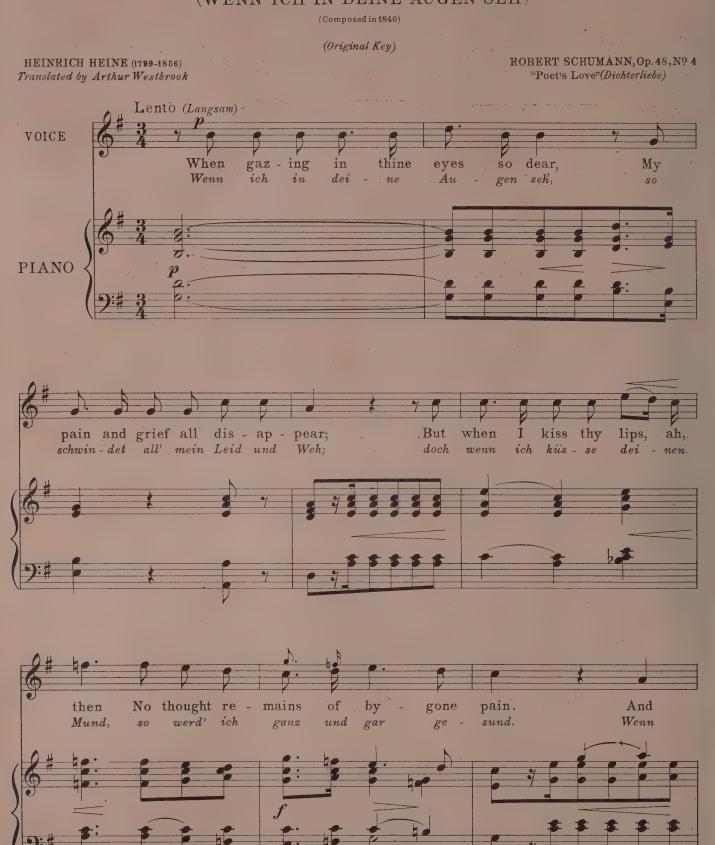
(Composed in 1840)

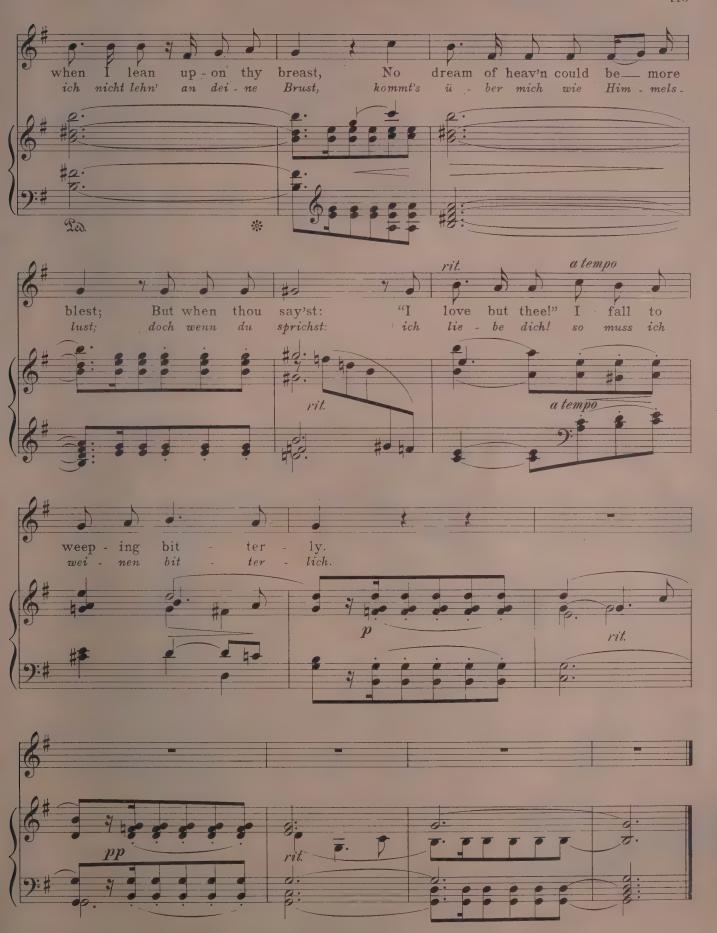


ML-382-2



WHEN GAZING IN THINE EYES SO DEAR (WENN ICH IN DEINE AUGEN SEH)

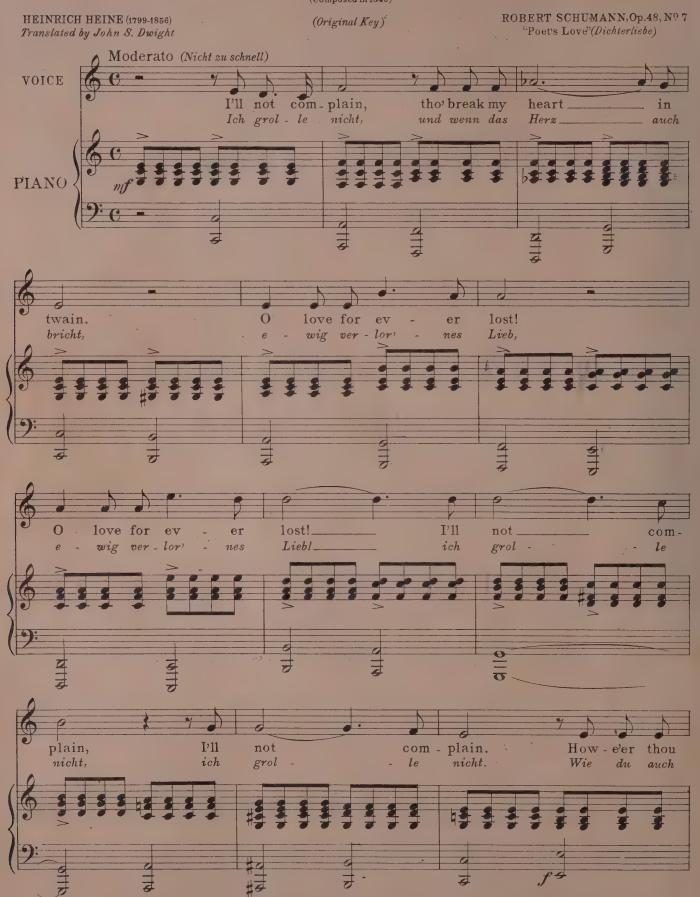




ML-383-2

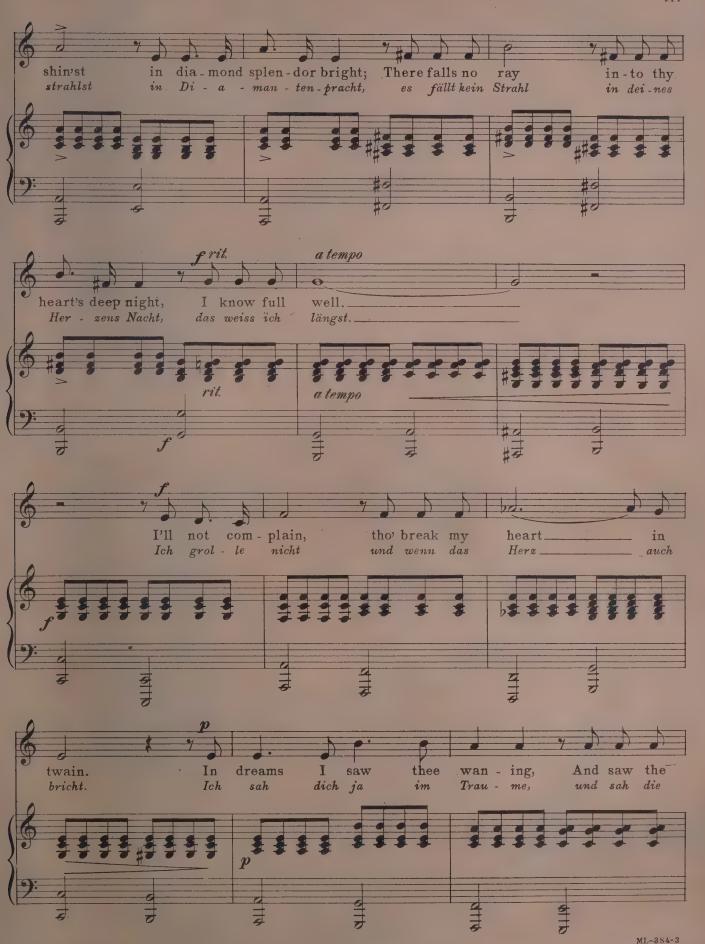
I'LL NOT COMPLAIN (ICH GROLLE NICHT)

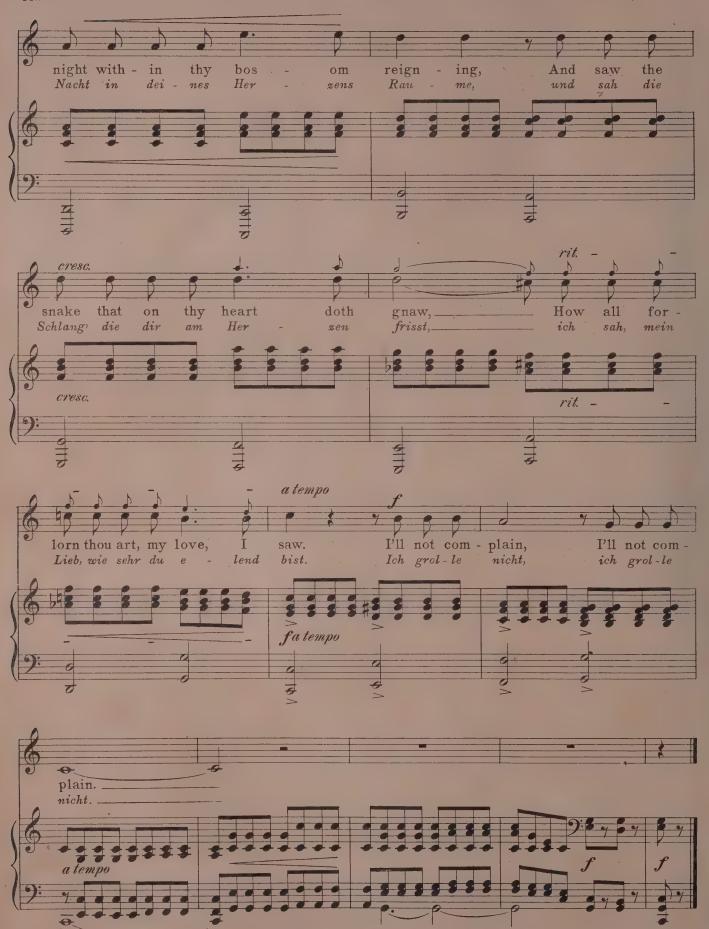
(Composed in 1840)



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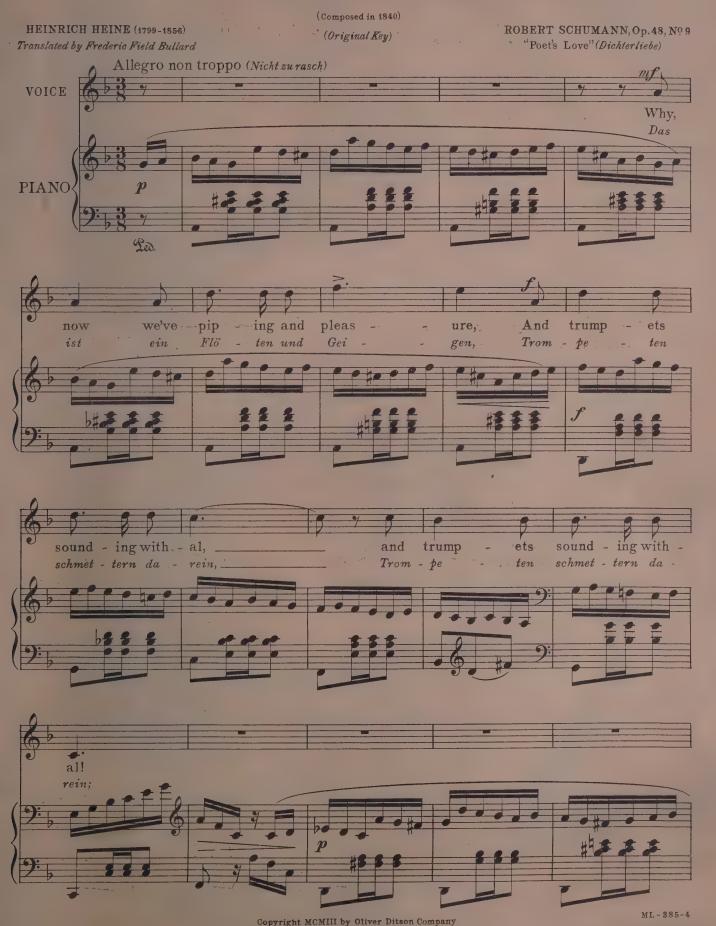
ML-384-8

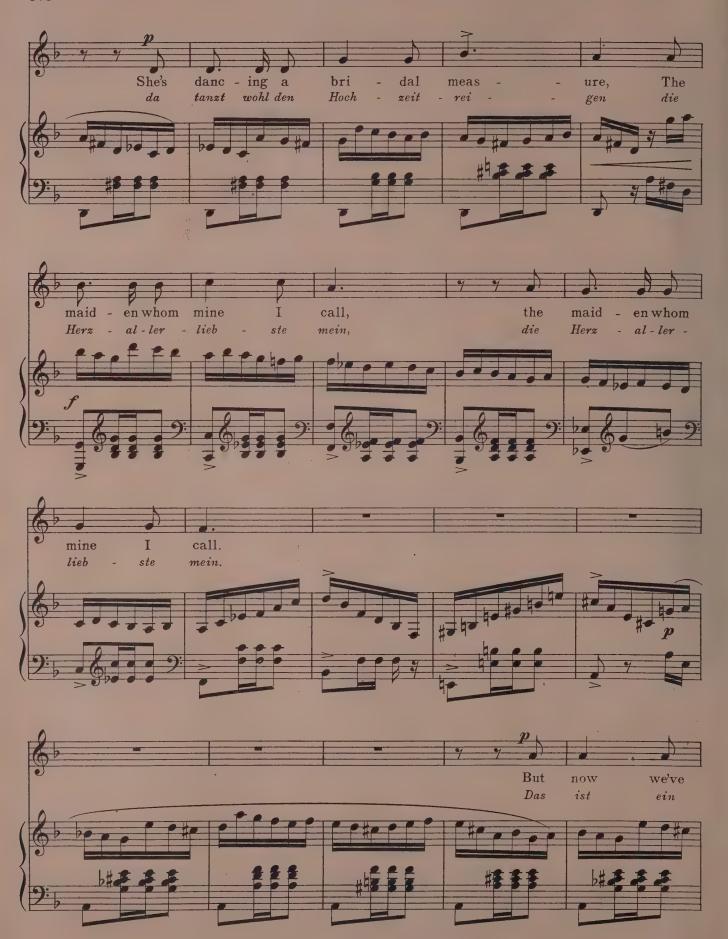


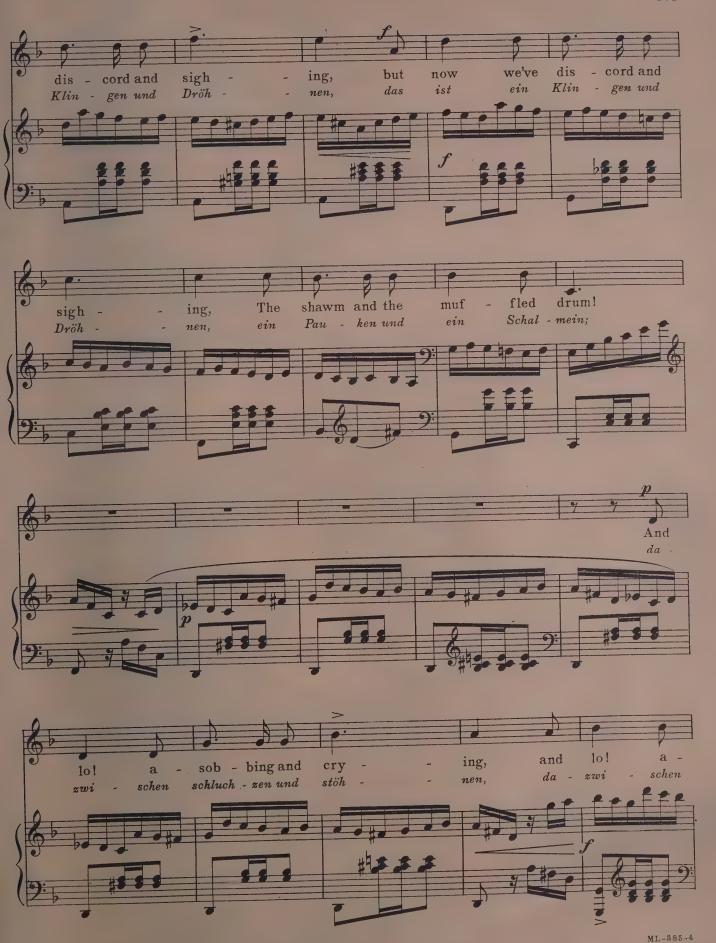


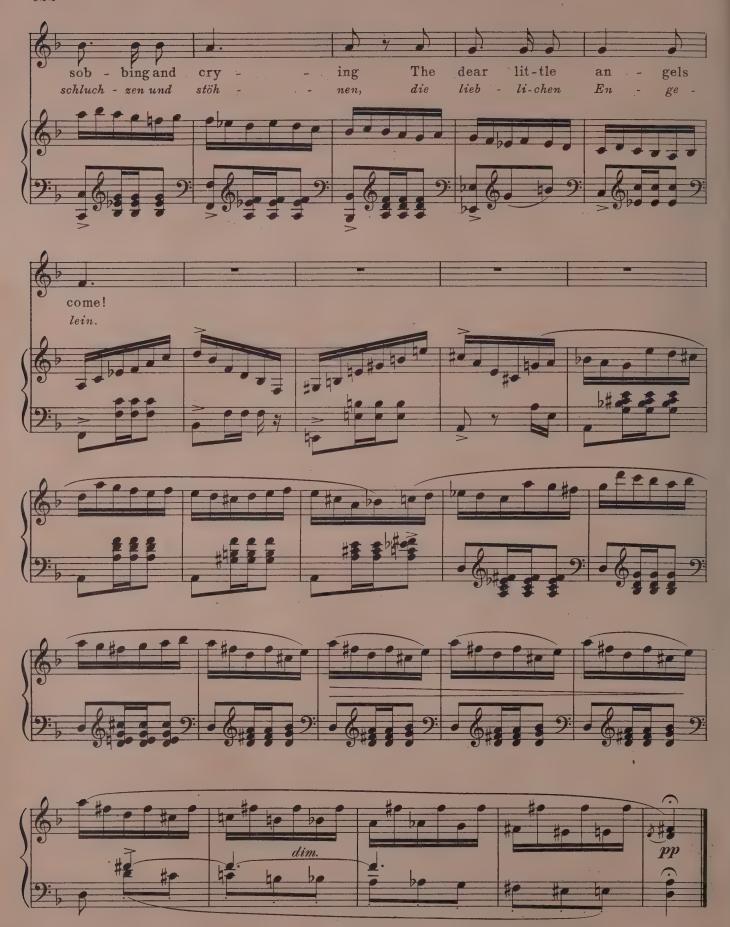
ML-384. 3

NOW WE'VE PIPING AND PLEASURE (DAS IST EIN FLÖTEN UND GEIGEN)









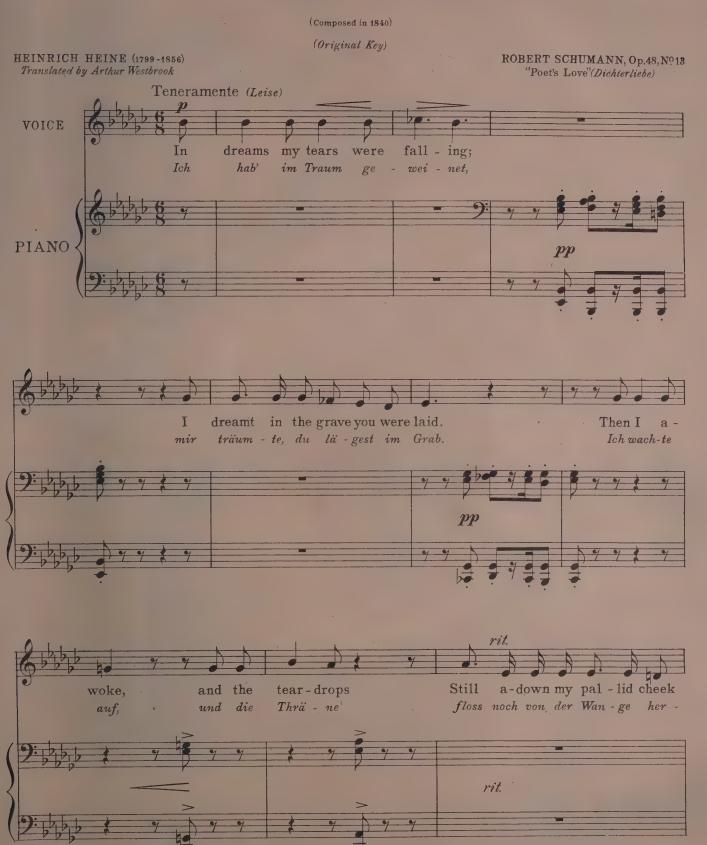
A YOUTH OFT LOVES A MAIDEN (EIN JÜNGLING LIEBT EIN MÄDCHEN)

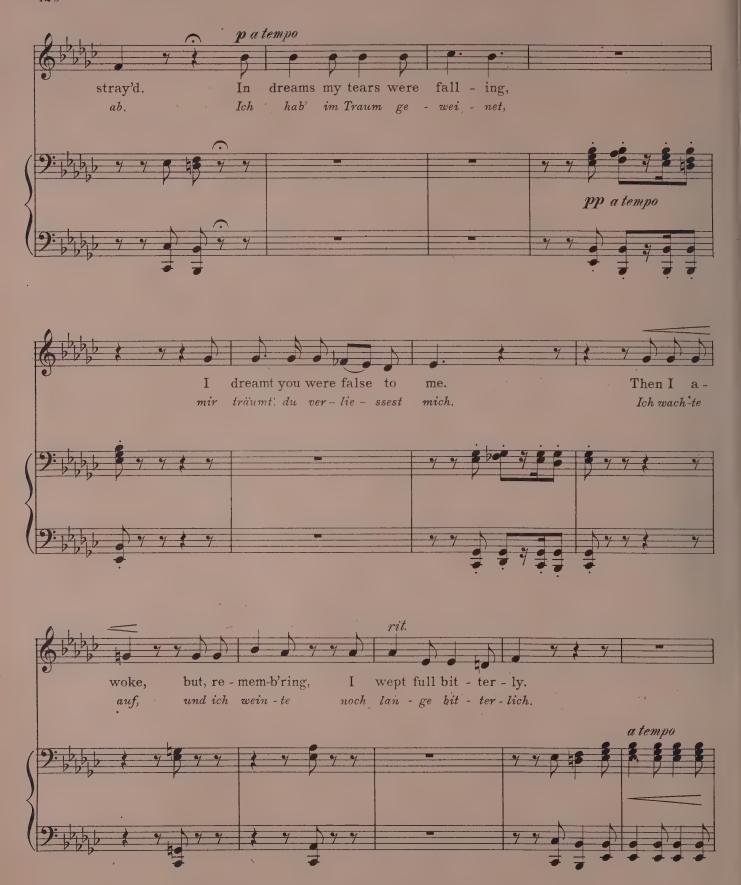
(Composed in 1840) (Original Key) HEINRICH HEINE (1799-1856) ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 48, Nº 11 Translated by Arthur Westbrook "Poets Love" (Dichterliebe) VOICE youth oft loves a Ein Jüng-ling liebt ein maid - en Who sighs for an - oth - er in - stead; And he, in turn, loves an -Mäd - chen, die hat ei - nen An - dern er wählt; der And' - re liebt ei - ne To hap pi - ly whom he is 'And' - re, hat sich mit die - ser mählt. und ver slight - ed Weds the The maid whose love is first who comes Das Mäd - chen nimmt aus Aer ger den er - sten

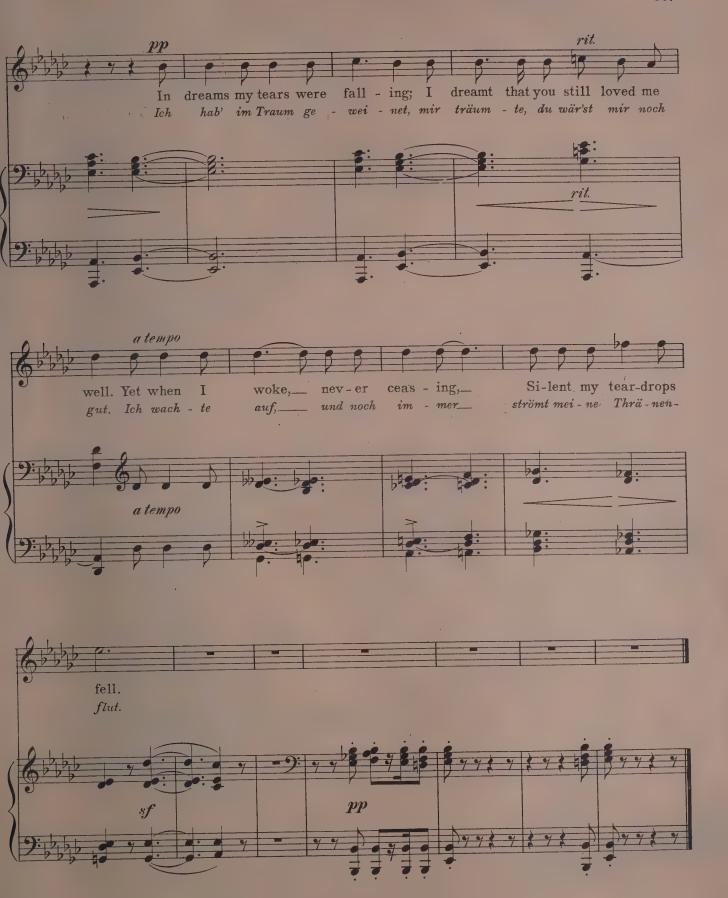


IN DREAMS MY TEARS WERE FALLING

(ICH HAB' IM TRAUM GEWEINET)







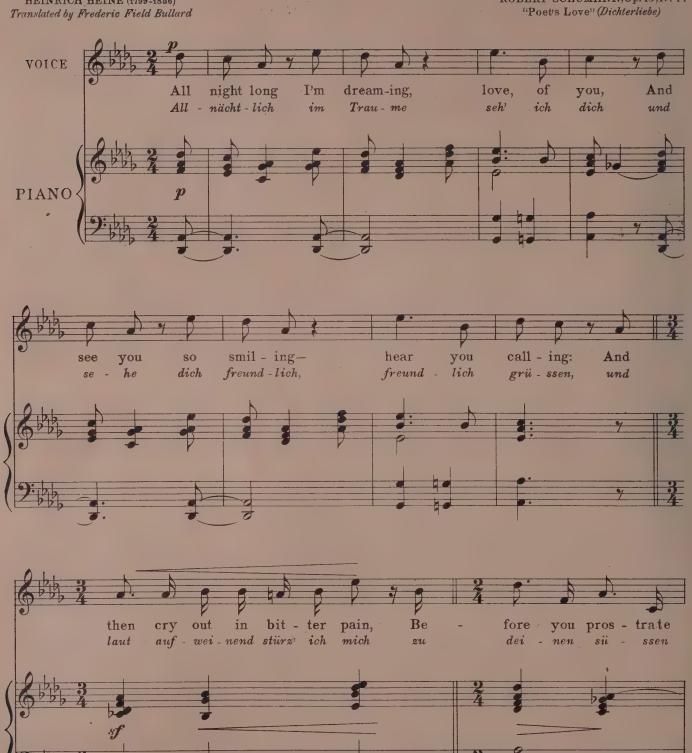
ALL NIGHT LONG I'M DREAMING (ALLNÄCHTLICH IM TRAUME)

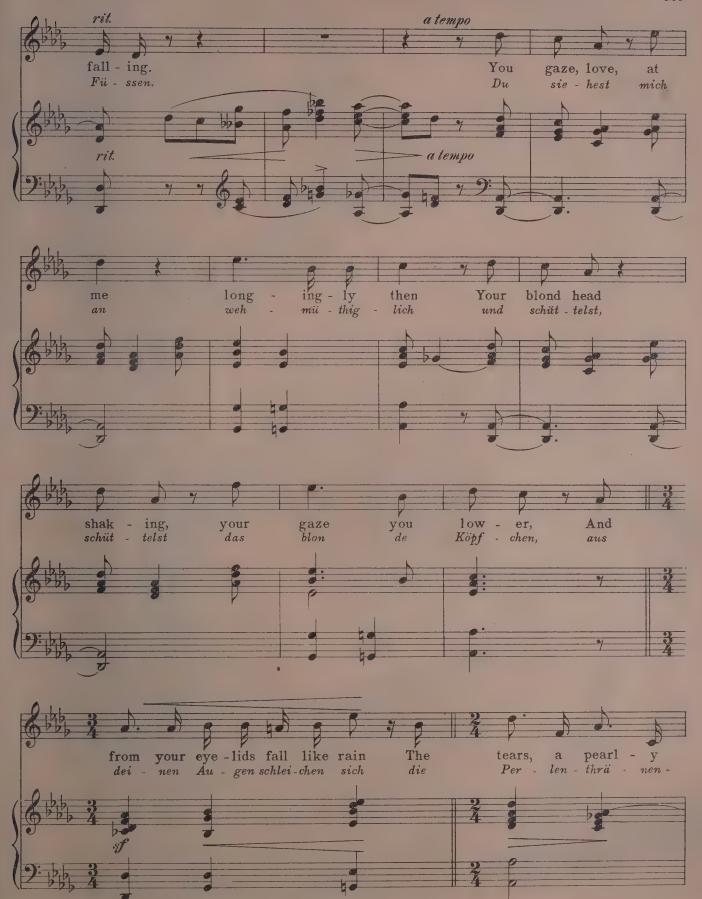
(Composed in 1840)

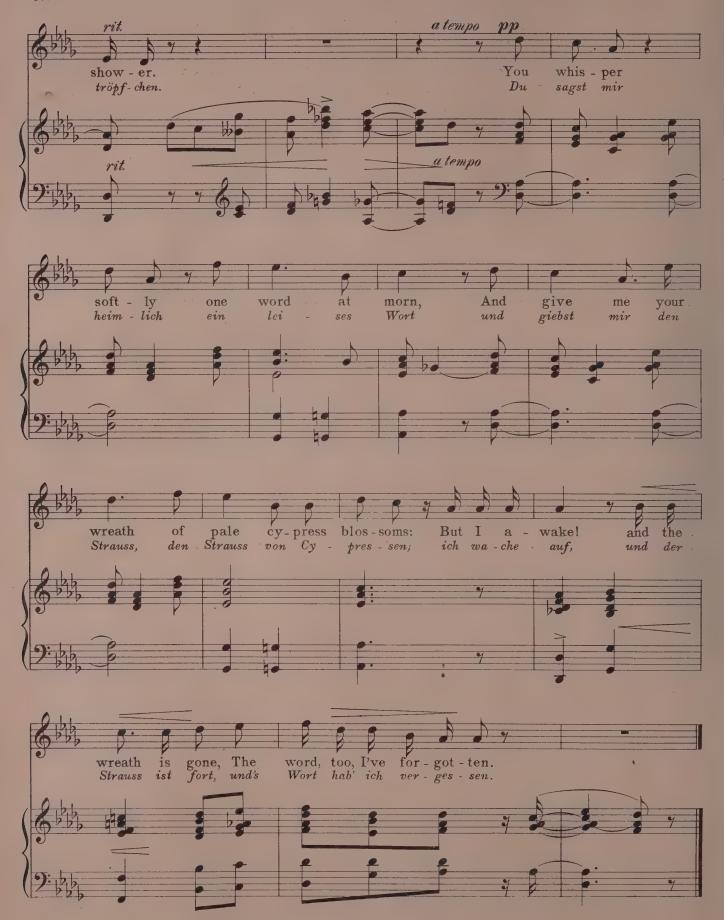
(Original Key, B)

HEINRICH HEINE (1799-1856)

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 48, Nº 14

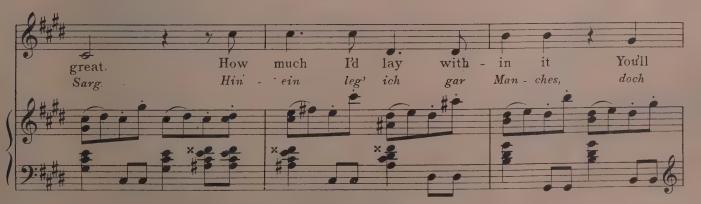


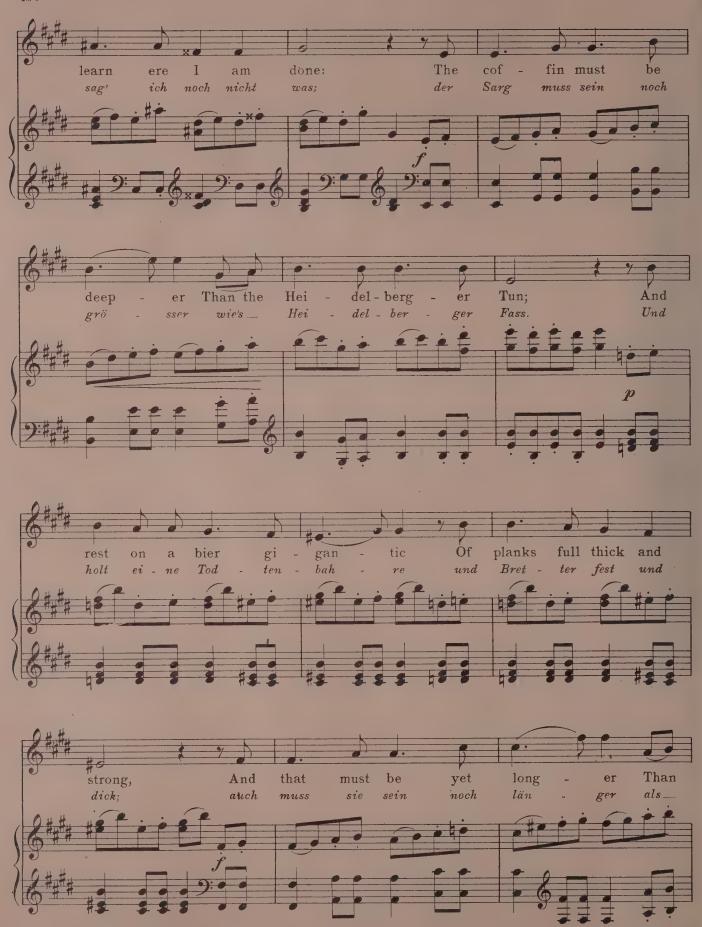




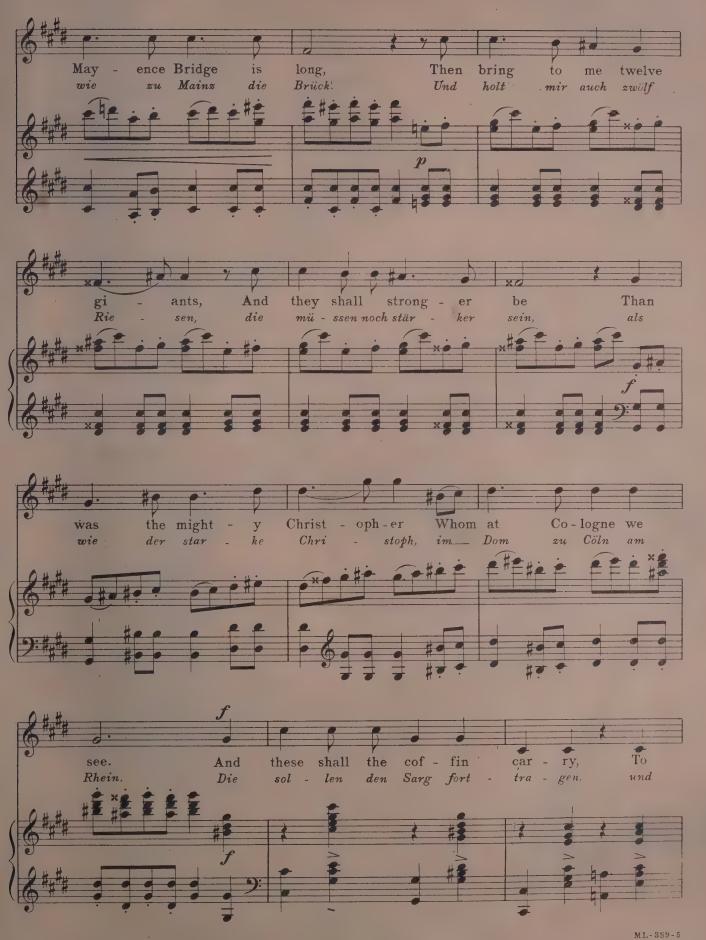
THE SONGS OF BITTER SORROW

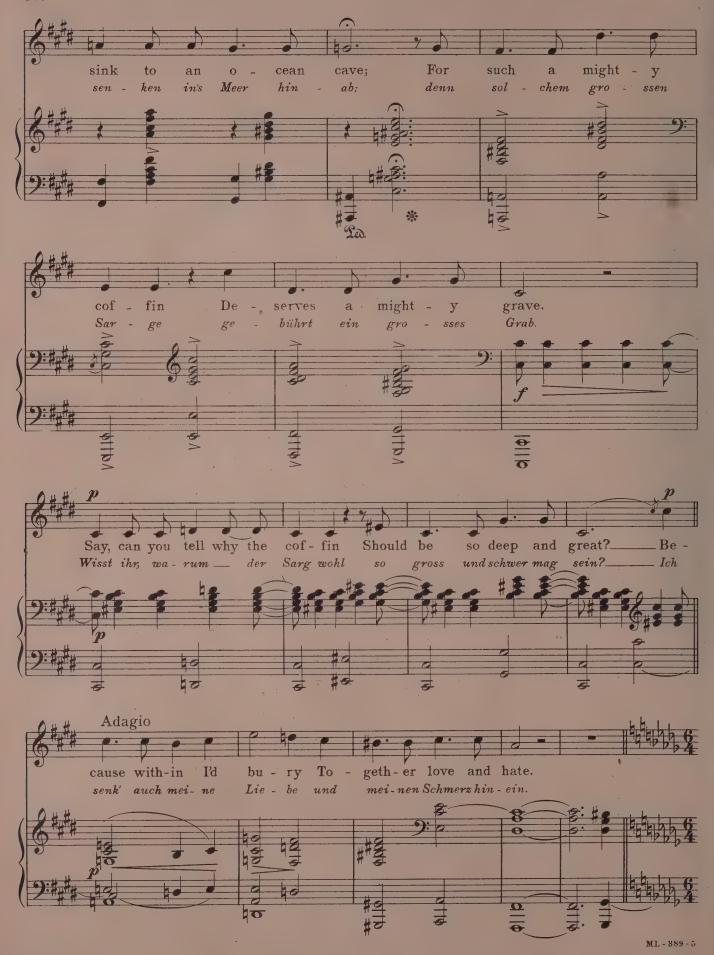
(DIE ALTEN, BÖSEN LIEDER) (Published in 1840) HEINRICH HEINE (1799-1856) (Original Key) ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op.48,Nº16 Translated by Frederic Field Bullard "Poet's Love" (Dichterliebe) Lento assai (Ziemlich langsam) VOICE The songs of bit ter Die alten, bö sen PIANO Ted. The sor - row, dreams full of hate, Come, Lie - der, dieTräu bös' die me undarg, 1et A11 fin us now in ter them in a cof lasst beuns · jetzt holt ben, ssen gro

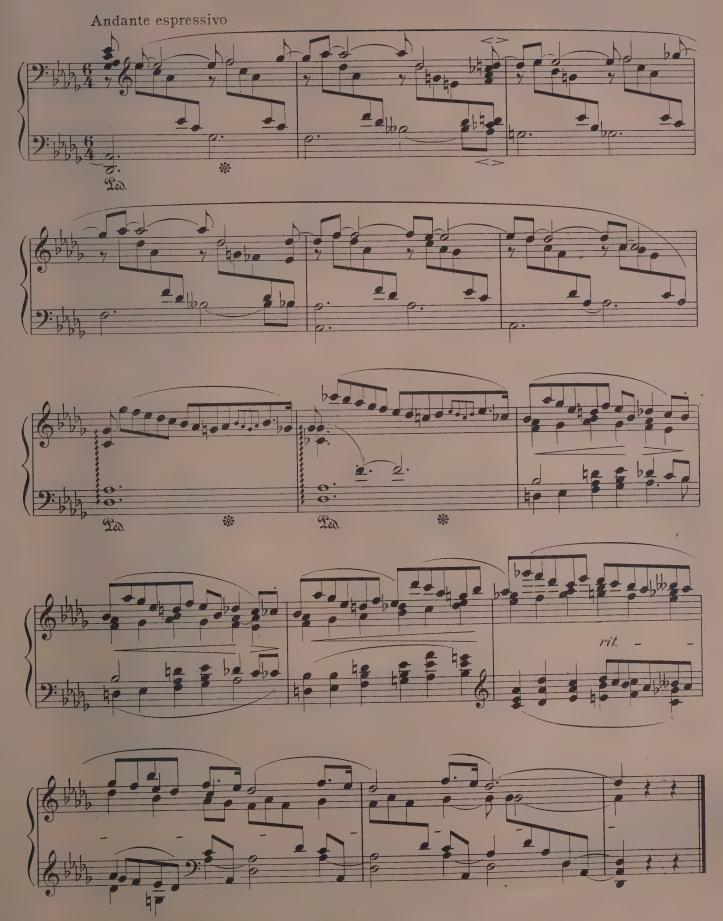




ML-889-8





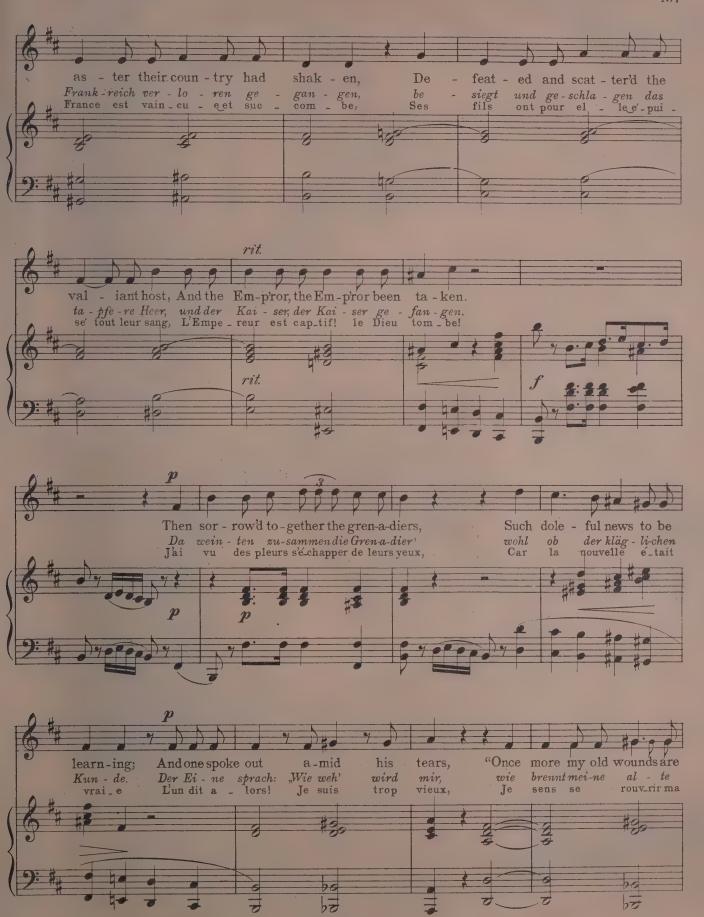


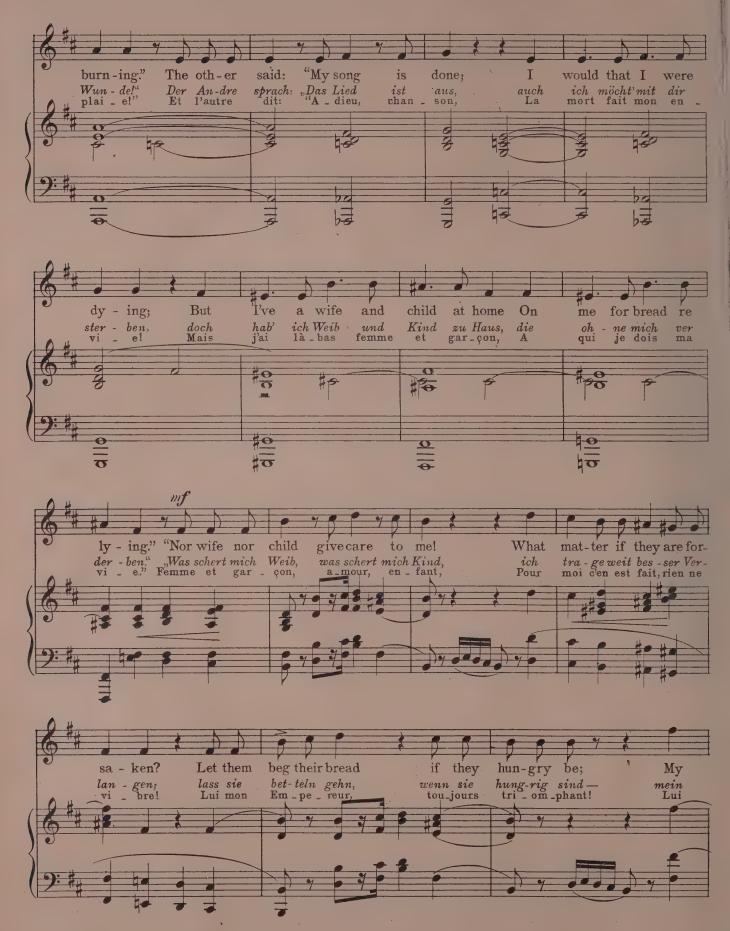
THE TWO GRENADIERS

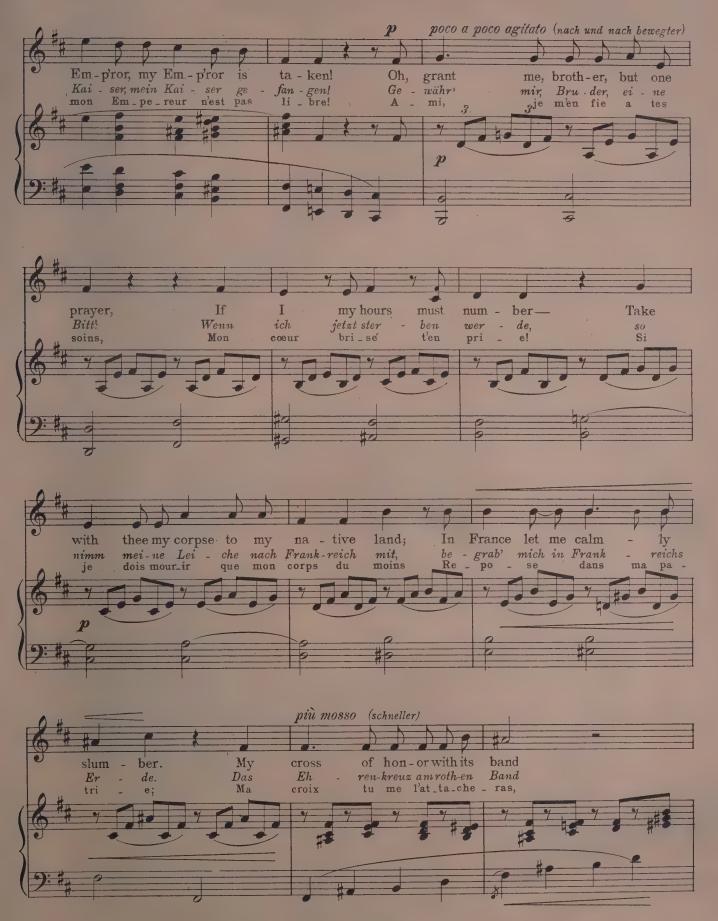
(DIE BEIDEN GRENADIERE)

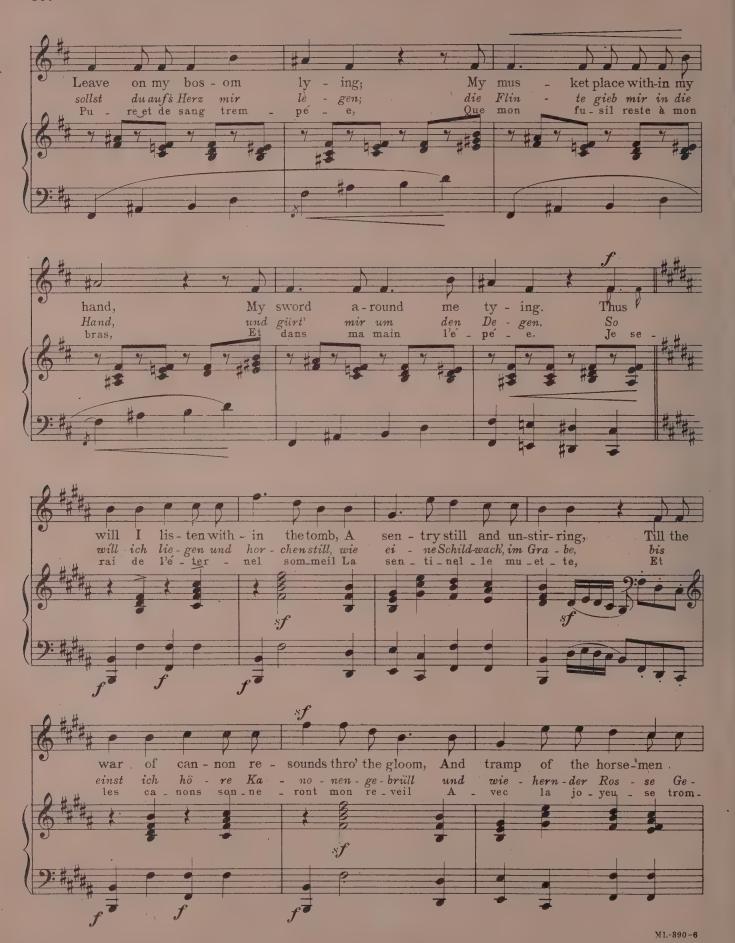
(Composed in 1840)

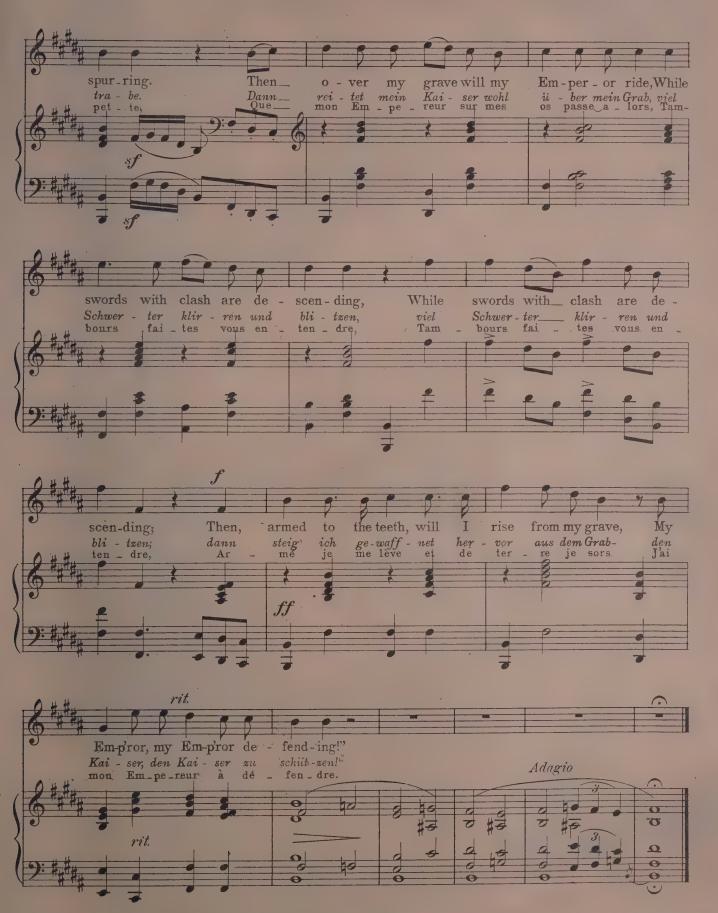












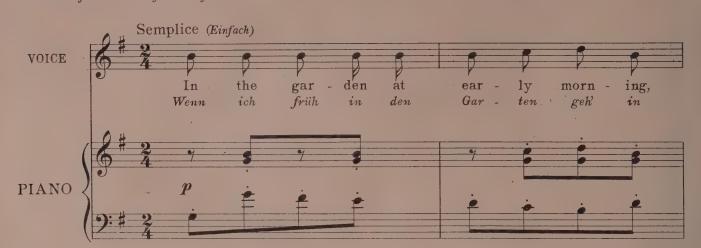
IN THE GARDEN (VOLKSLIEDCHEN)

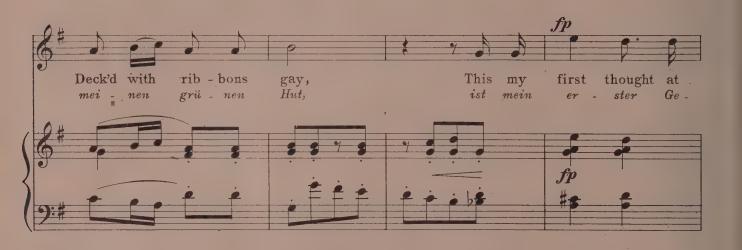
(Composed in 1842)

(Original Key)

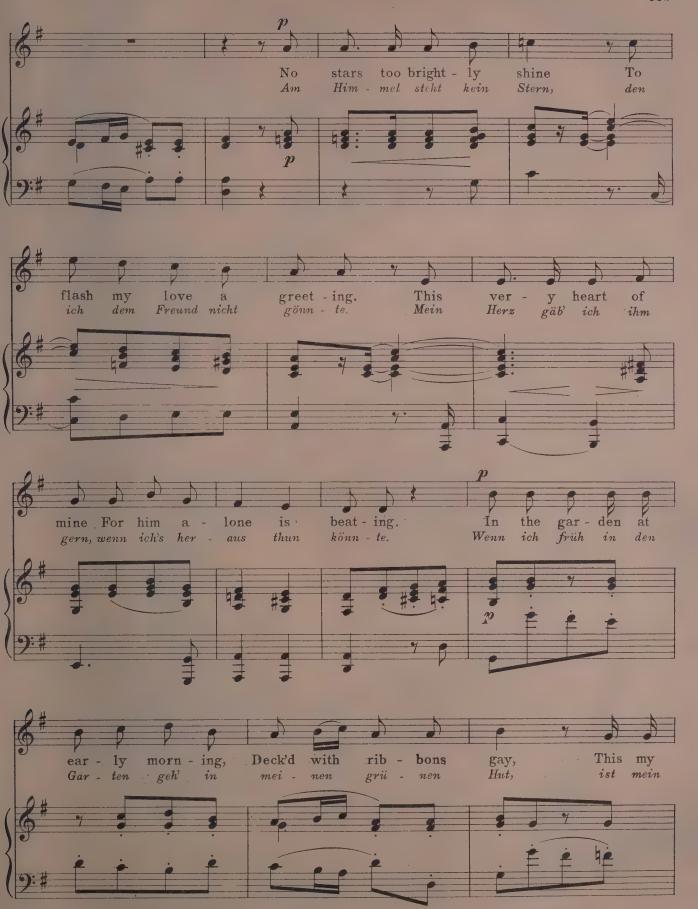
FRANZ RÜCKERT (1788-1866) Translated by Charles Fonteyn Manney

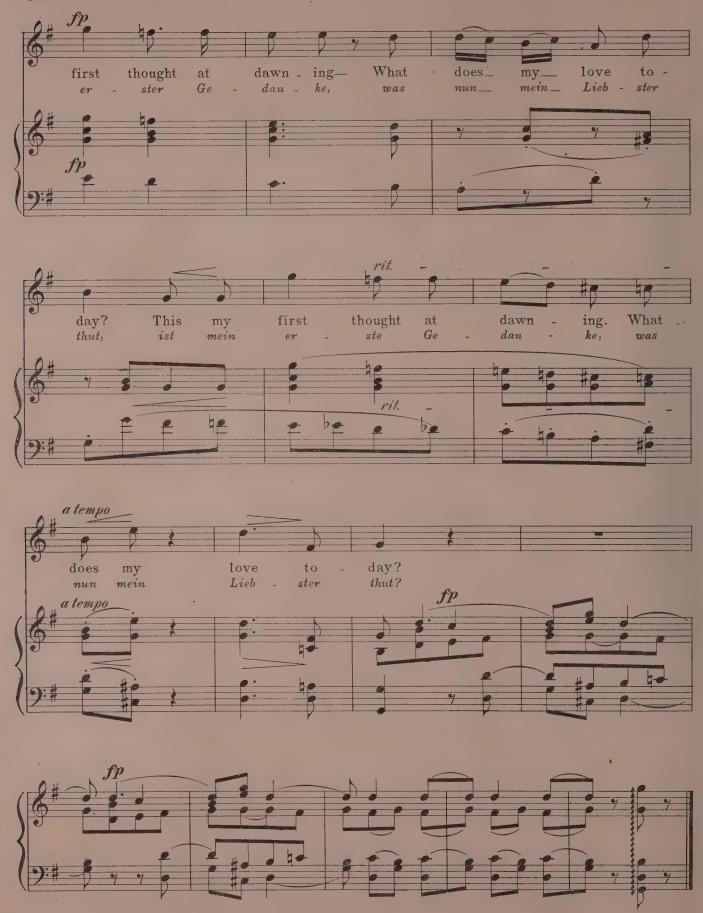
ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 51, Nº 2









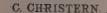


WHEREFORE SHOULD I WANDER?

(ICH WAND'RE NICHT)

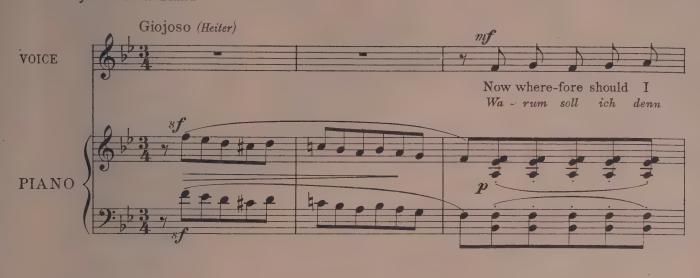
(Composed in 1842)

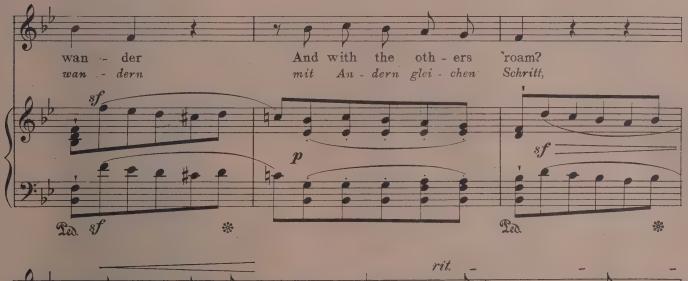
(Original Key)



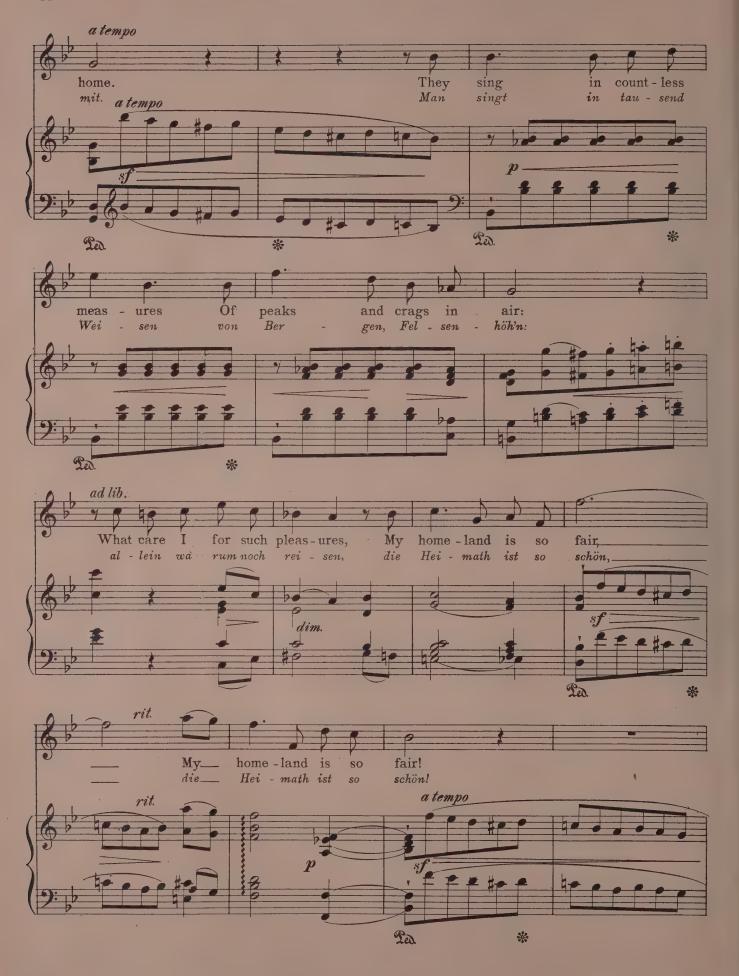
Translated by Frederic Field Bullard

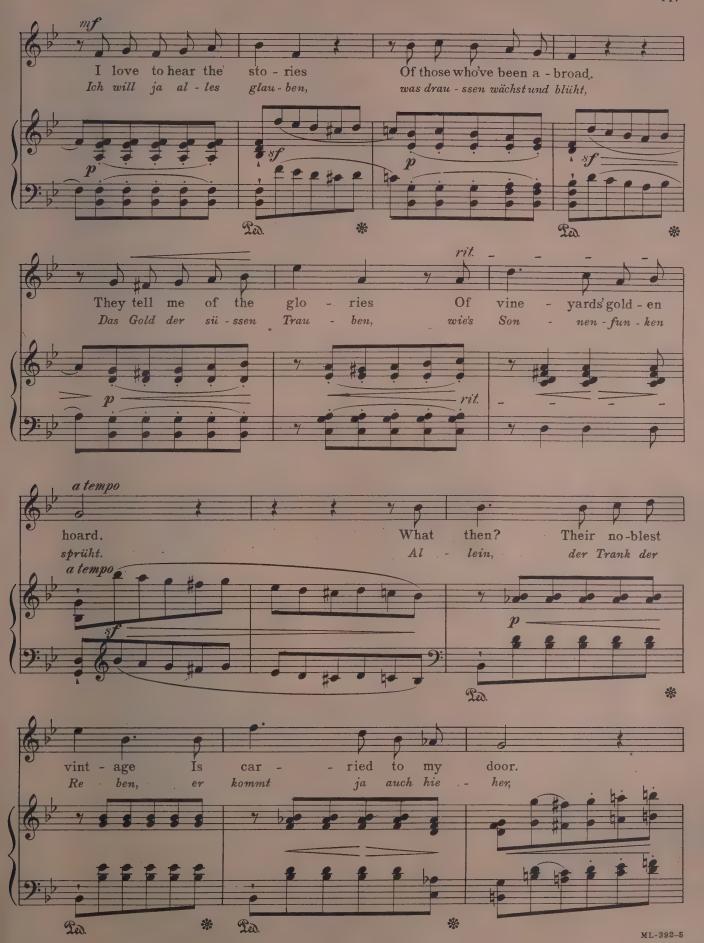
ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 51, No 3

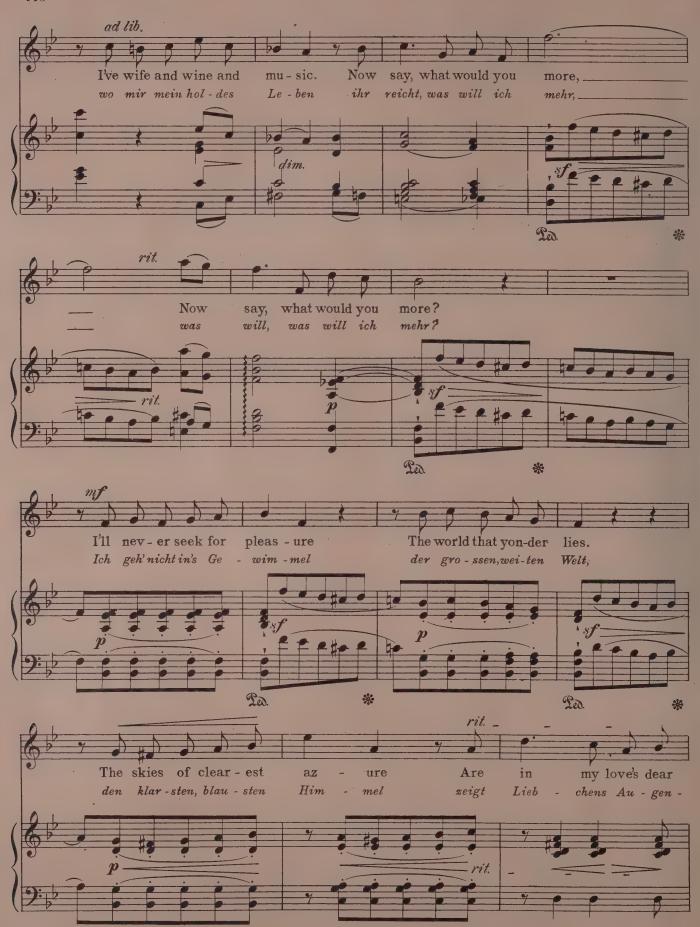




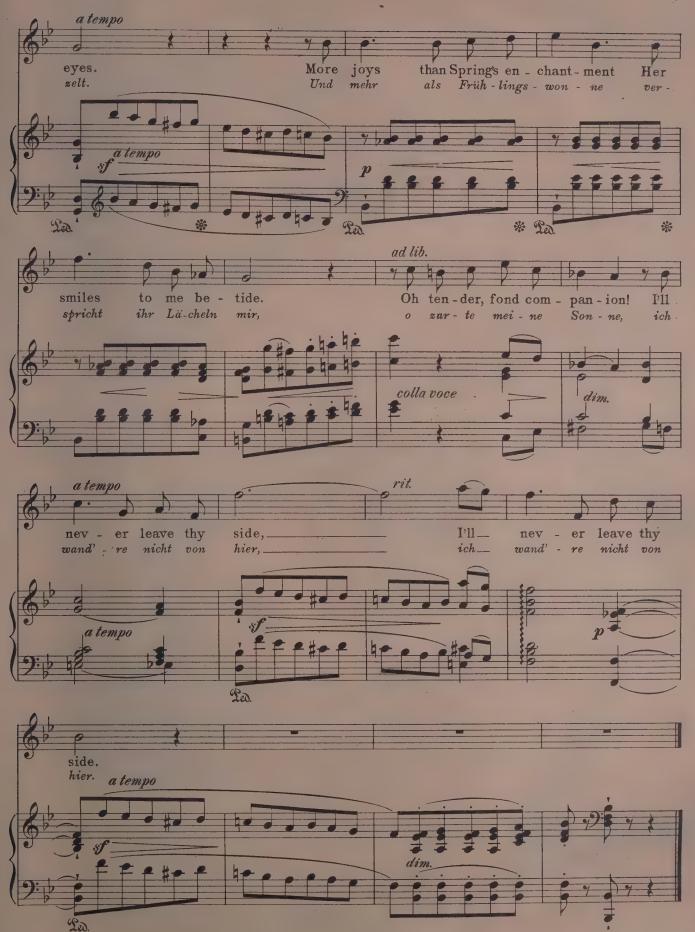








ML-392-5



MESSAGES

(AUFTRÄGE)

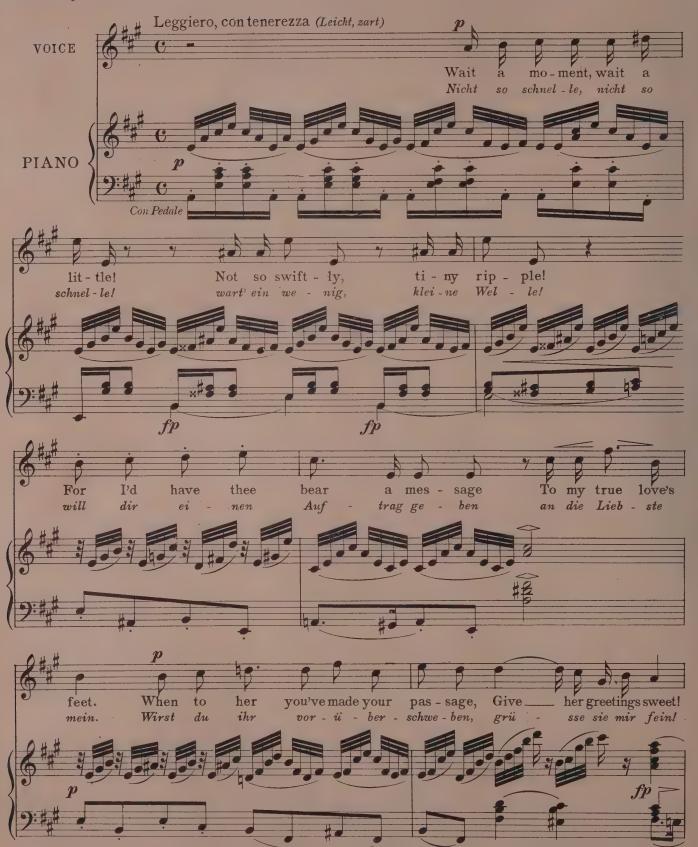
(Composed in 1850)

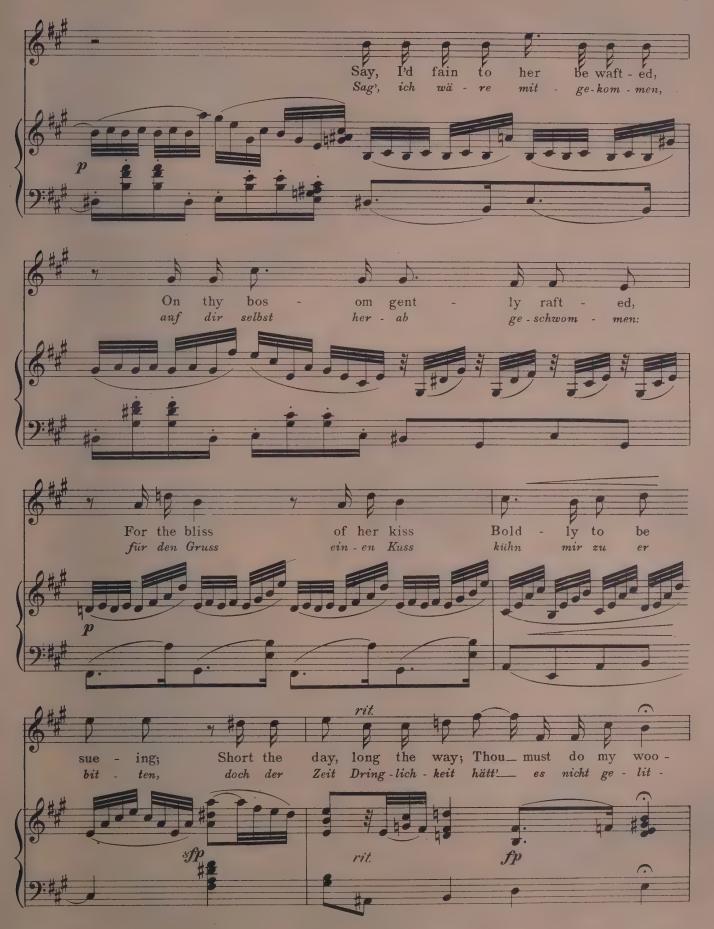
CH. L'ÉGRU

Translated by Frederic Field Bullard

(Original Key)

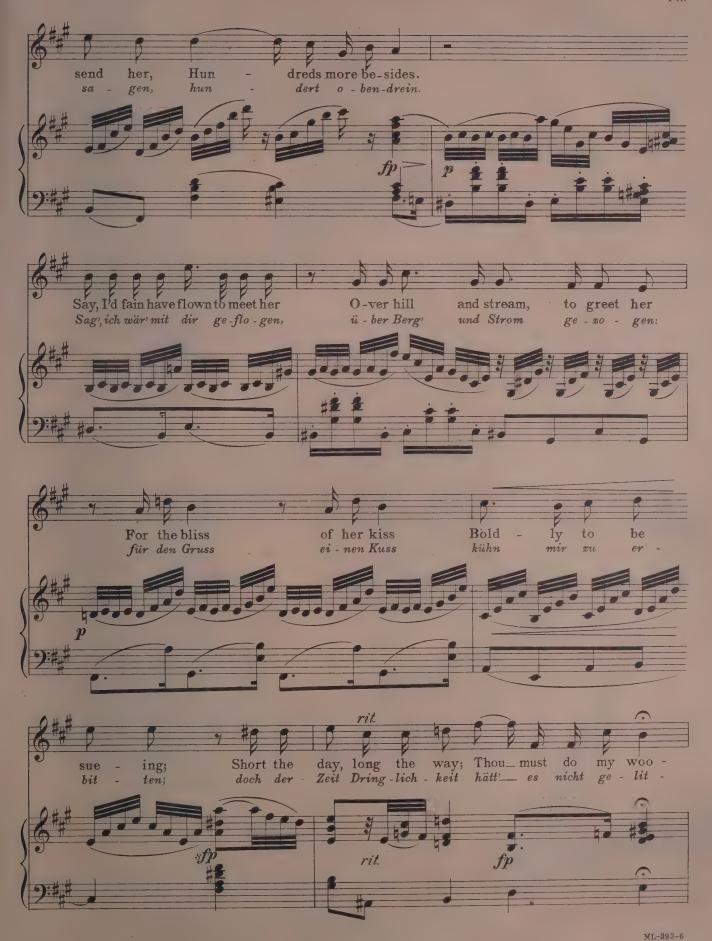
ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 77, NO 5



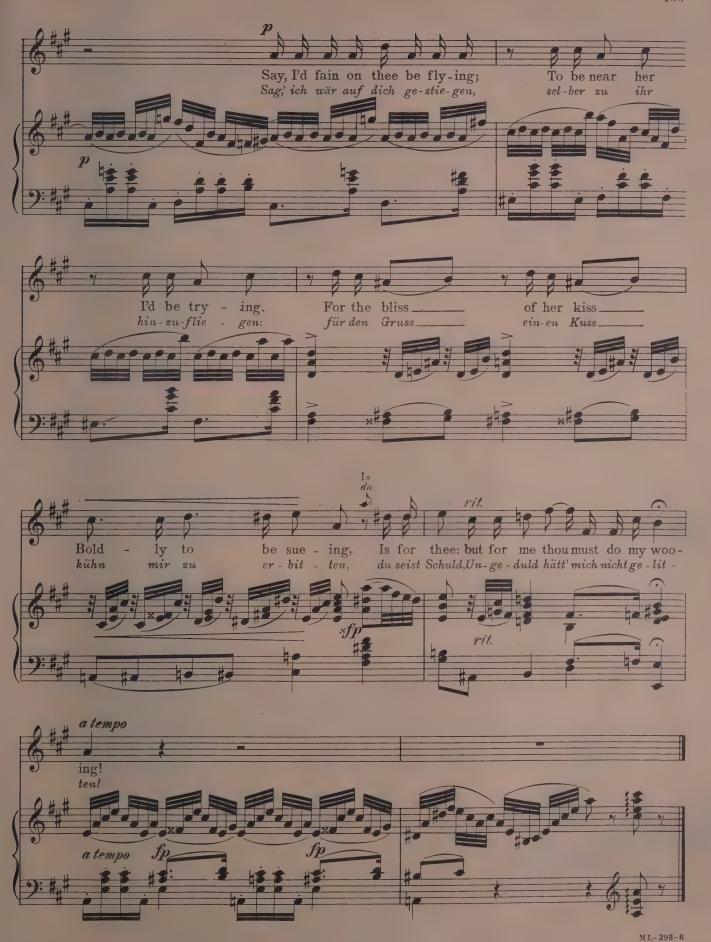




ML-393-6



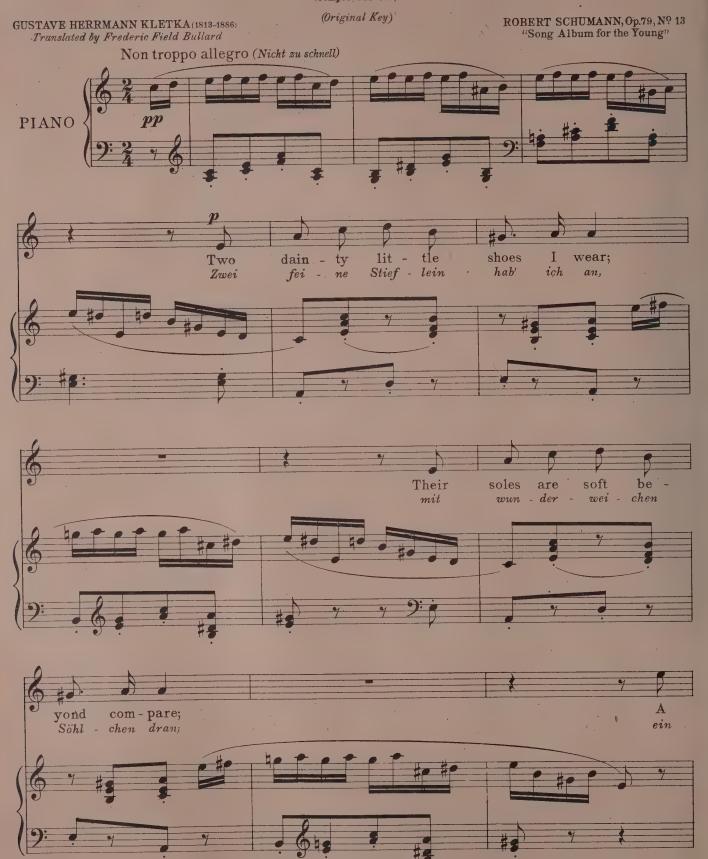


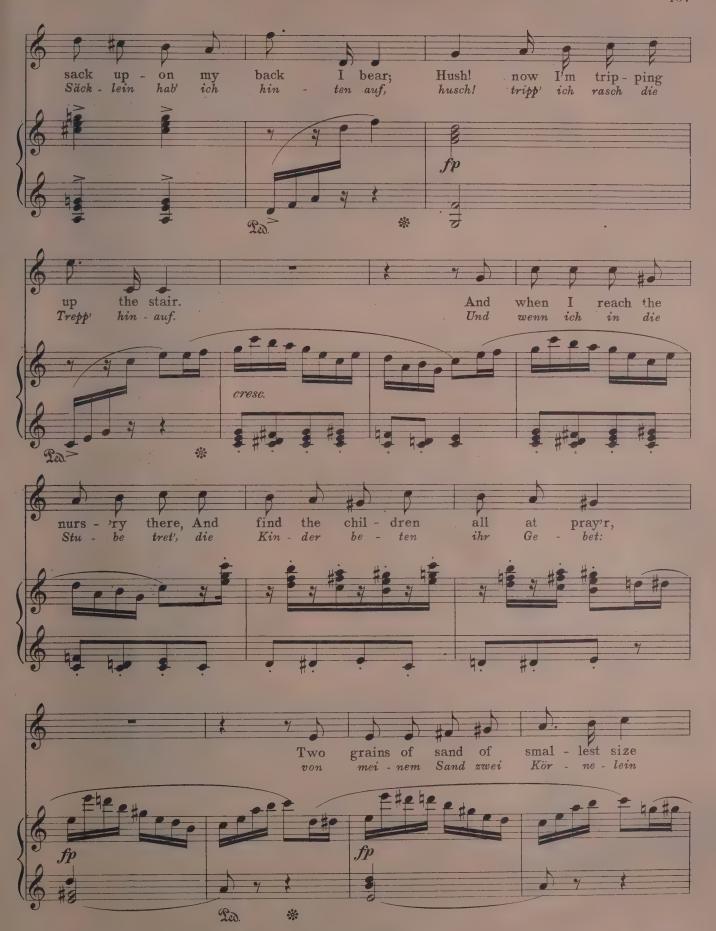


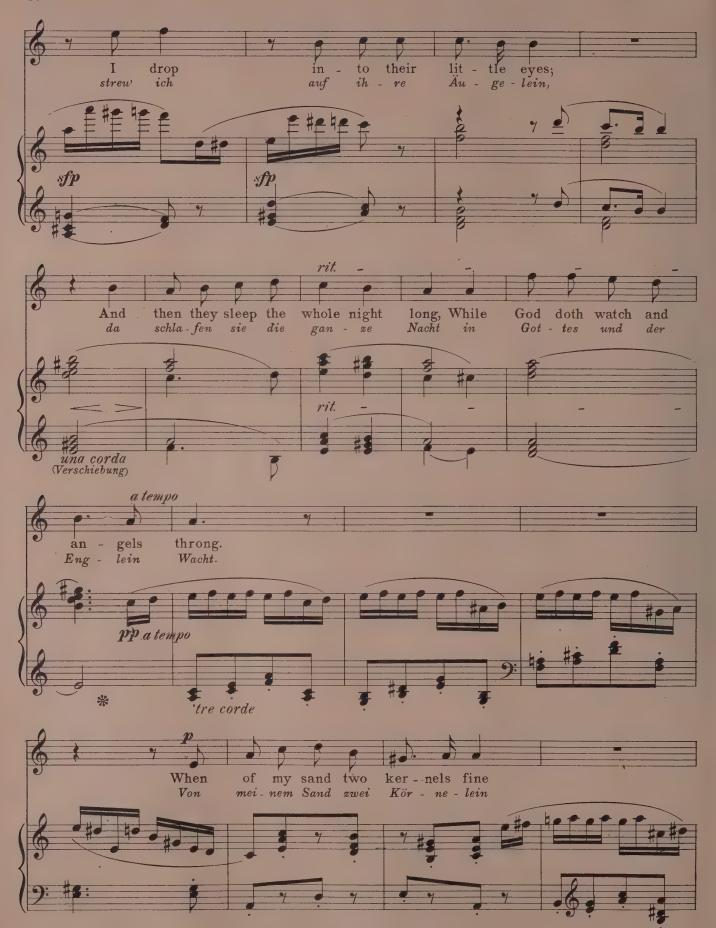
THE SAND-MAN

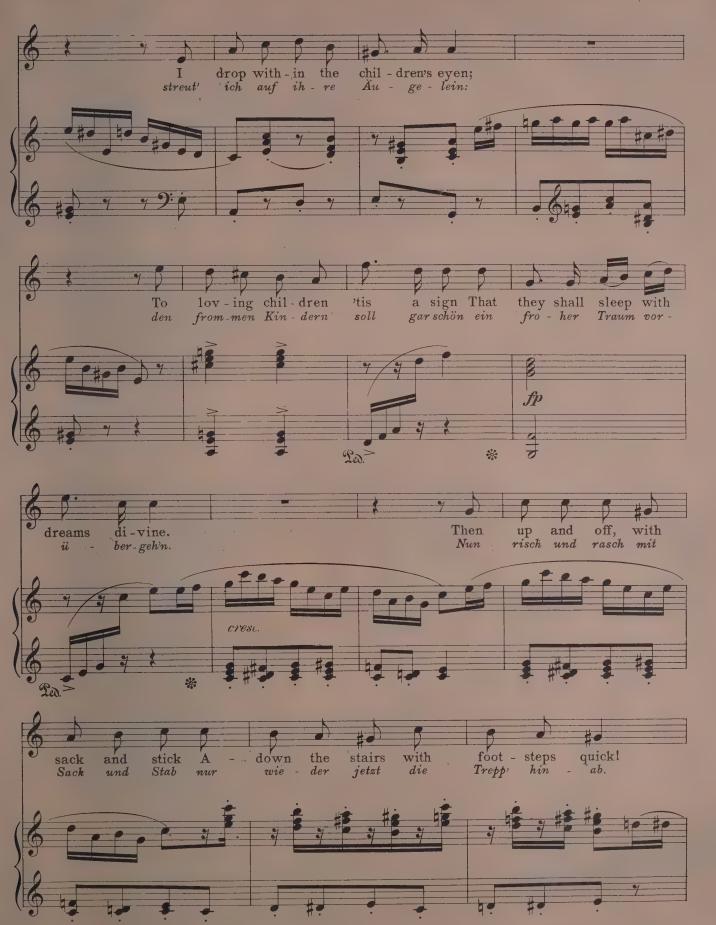
(DER SANDMANN)

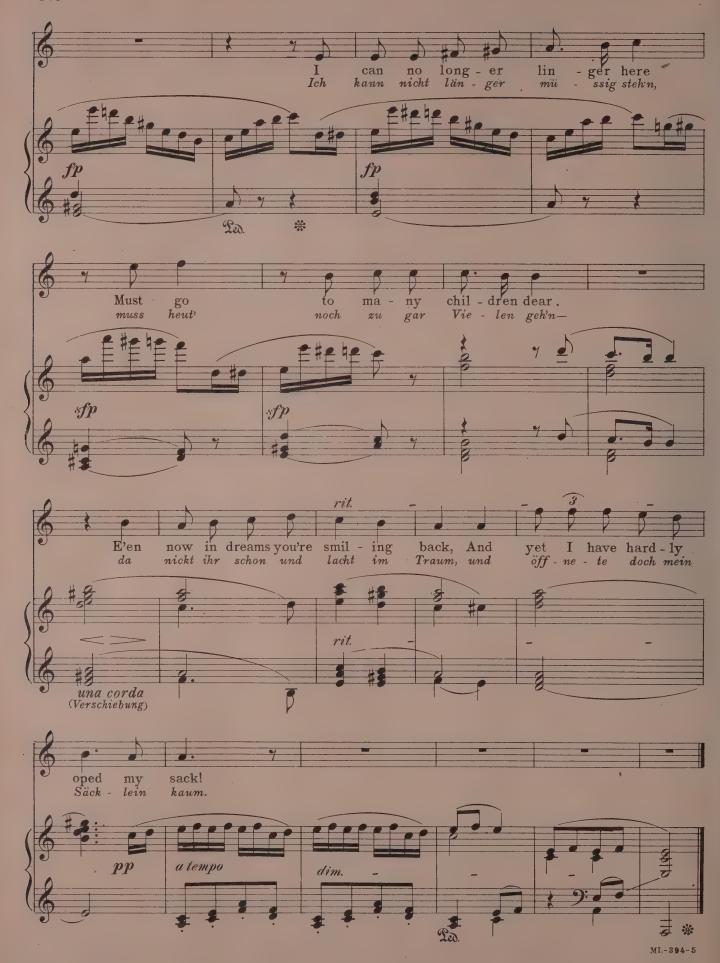
(Composed in 1849)





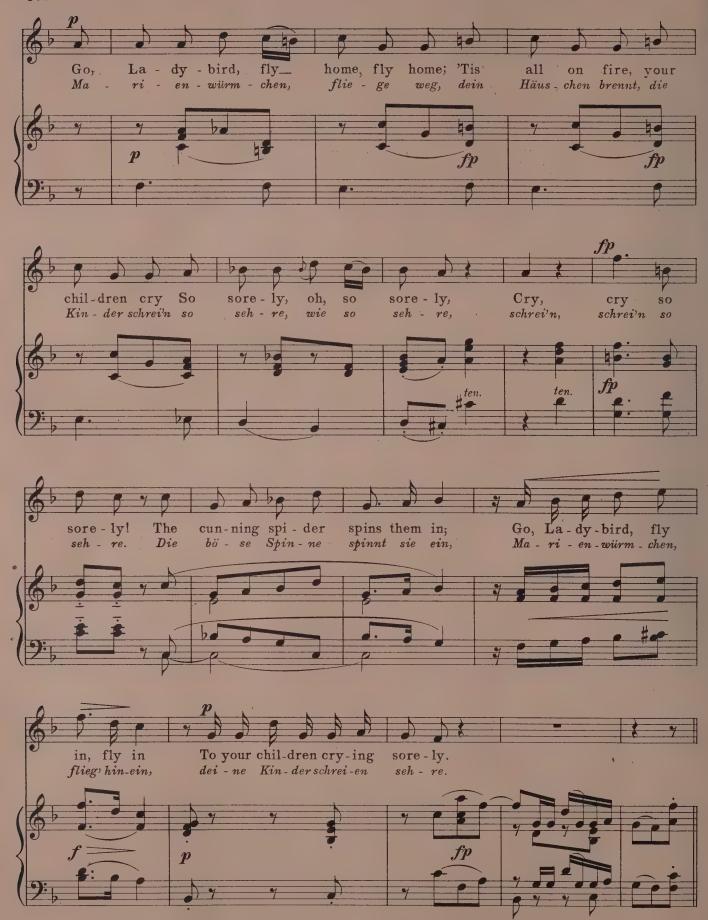


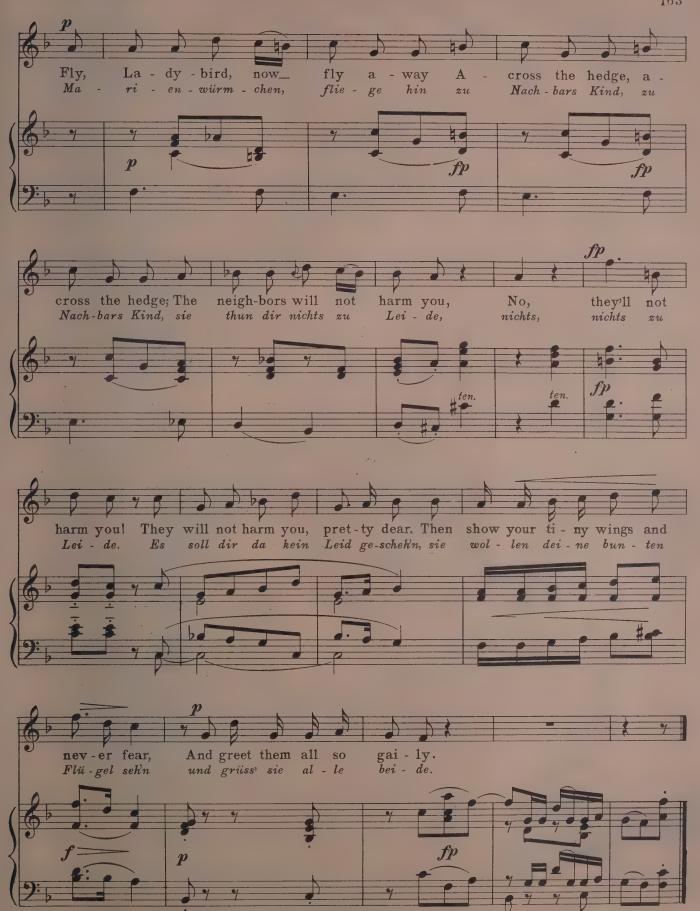




LADYBIRD

(MARIENWÜRMCHEN) (Composed in 1849) Aus "des Knaben Wunderhorn" ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 79, Nº 14 "Song Album for the Young" From "The Child's Horn-of-Plenty" (Original Key) Allegretto (Nicht schnell) VOICE Come, La - dy-bird, and seat your-self Up hand, on my up . Ma en-wiirm - chen, se - tze dich Hand, auf auf mei - ne my hand; Be will not sure not harm you, No, I'11 mei - ne Hand, ichthu, dir nichts zuLei - de, nichts, nichts zu ten. ten.will not harm you, harm you! Show your ti - ny wings pret - ty dear, and Lei - de. Essoll dir nichts zu Leid ge-schehn, will nur dei-ne bun nev'-er fear, Ti - ny wings so gay and pret-ty. bun-te Flii-gel mei-ne Freu - de! Flü-gel sehn,

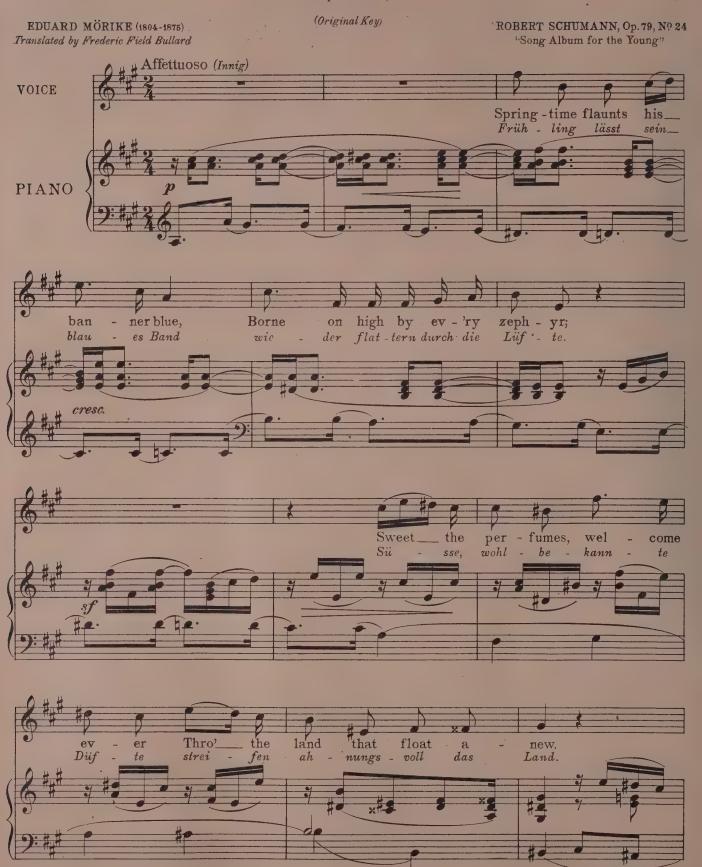


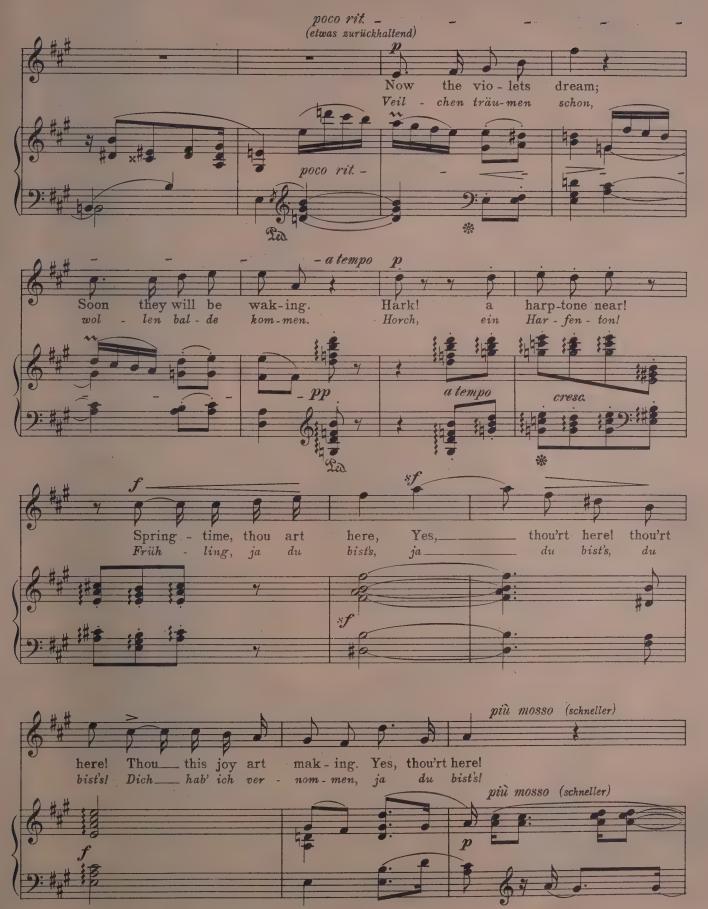


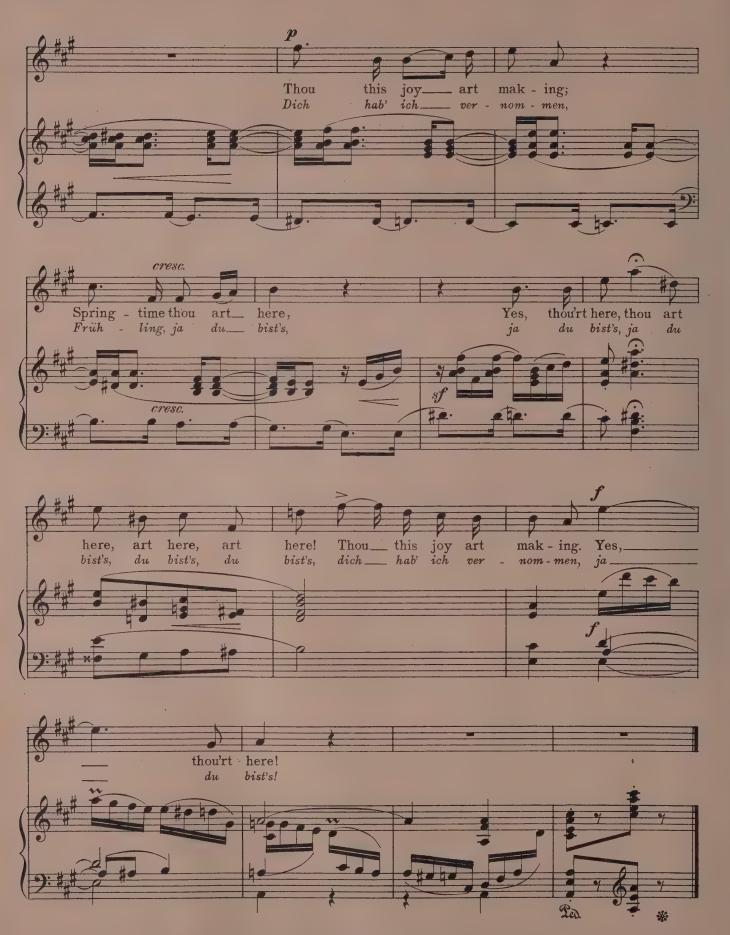
'TIS SPRING

(ER IST'S)

(Composed in 1849)



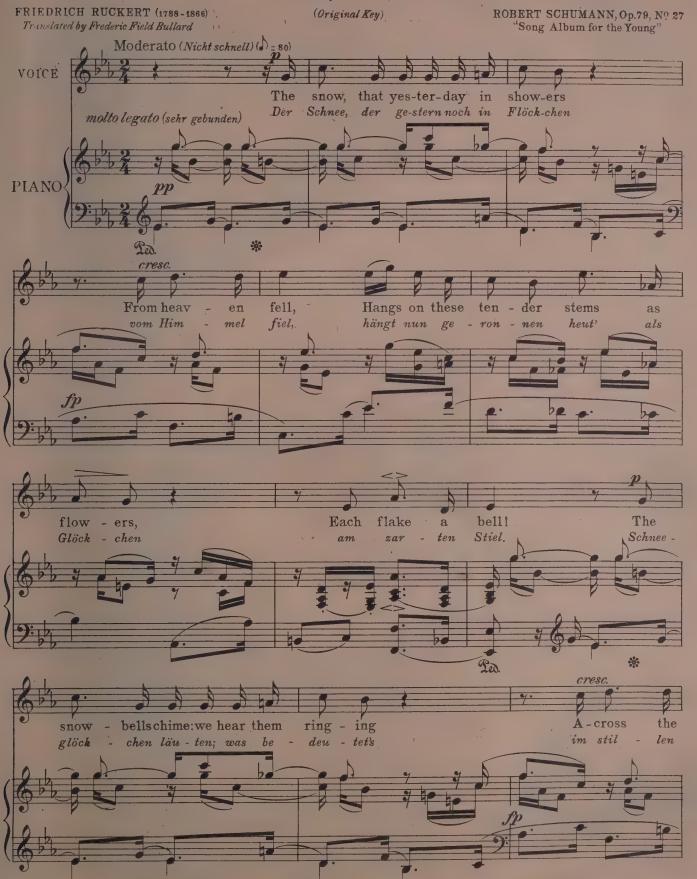


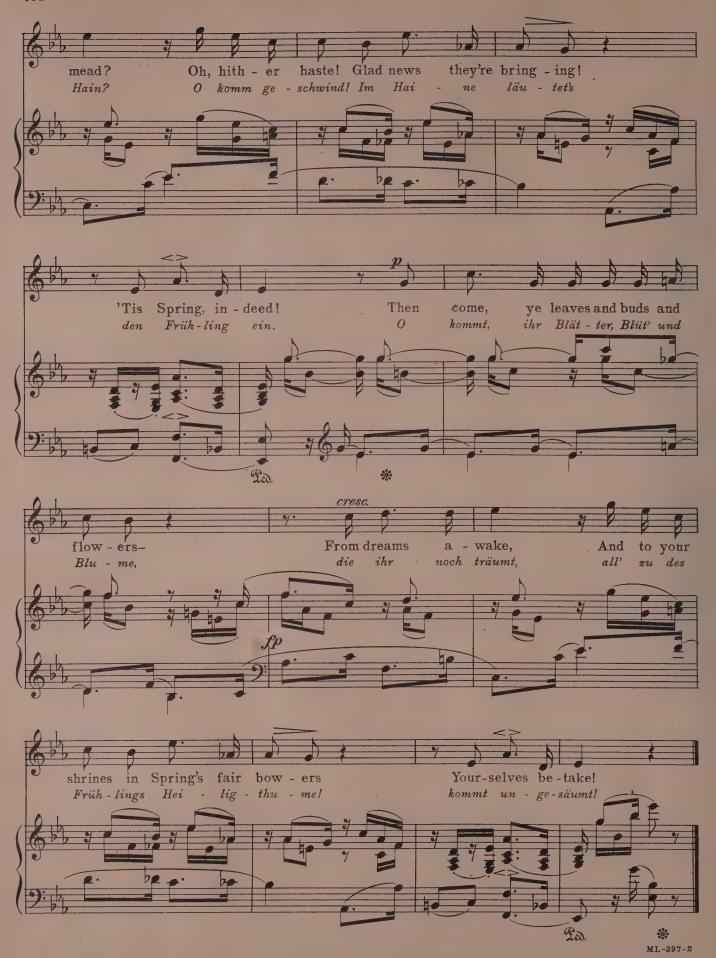


ML-396 - 3

SNOW-BELLS* (SCHNEEGLÖCKCHEN)

(Composed in 1849)





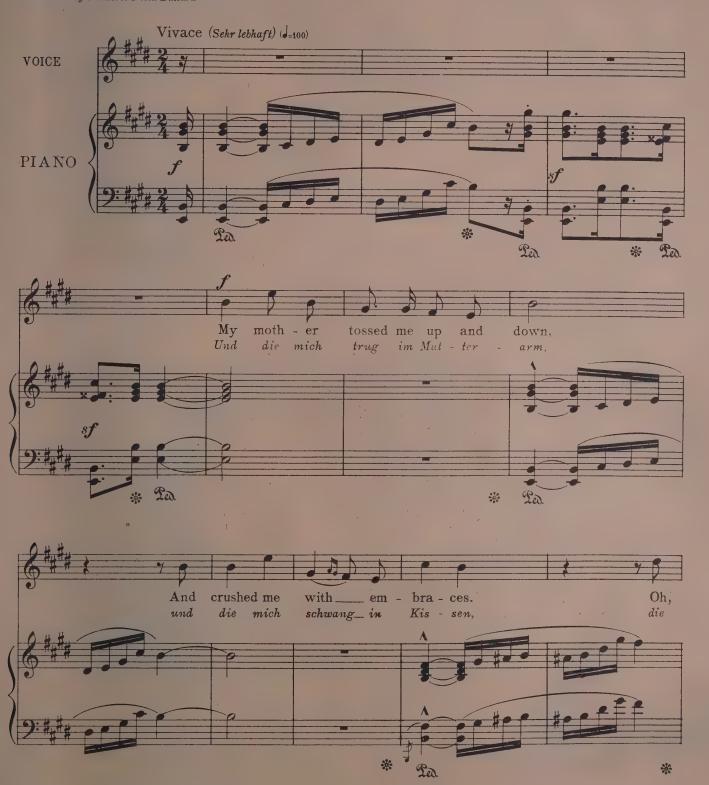
A YOUNG FOLKS' SONG (JUNG VOLKERS LIED)

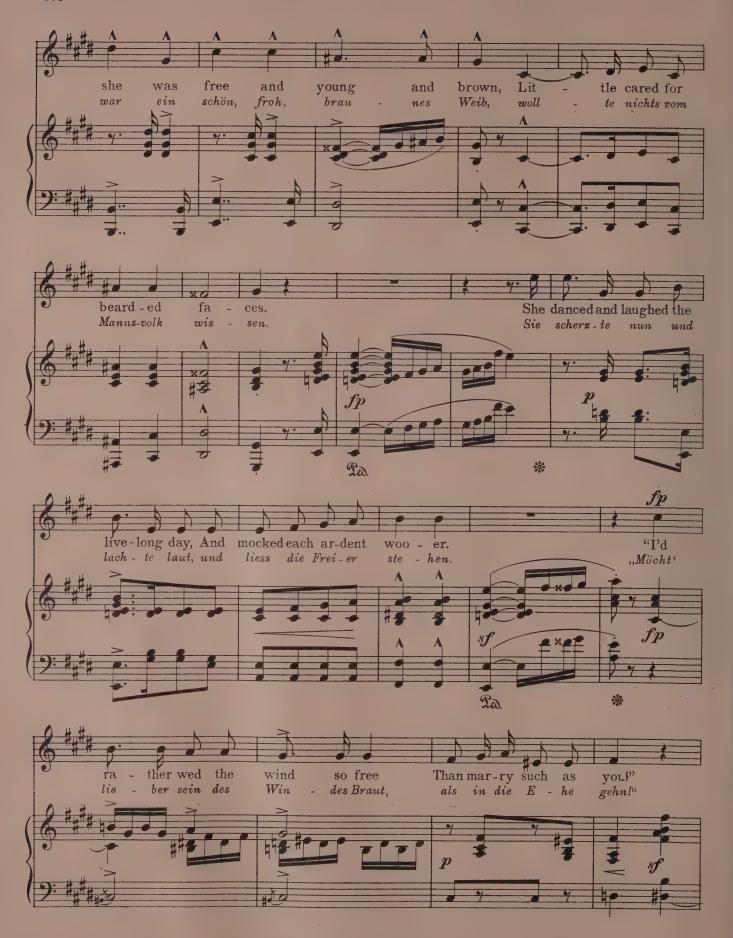
(Composed in 1851)

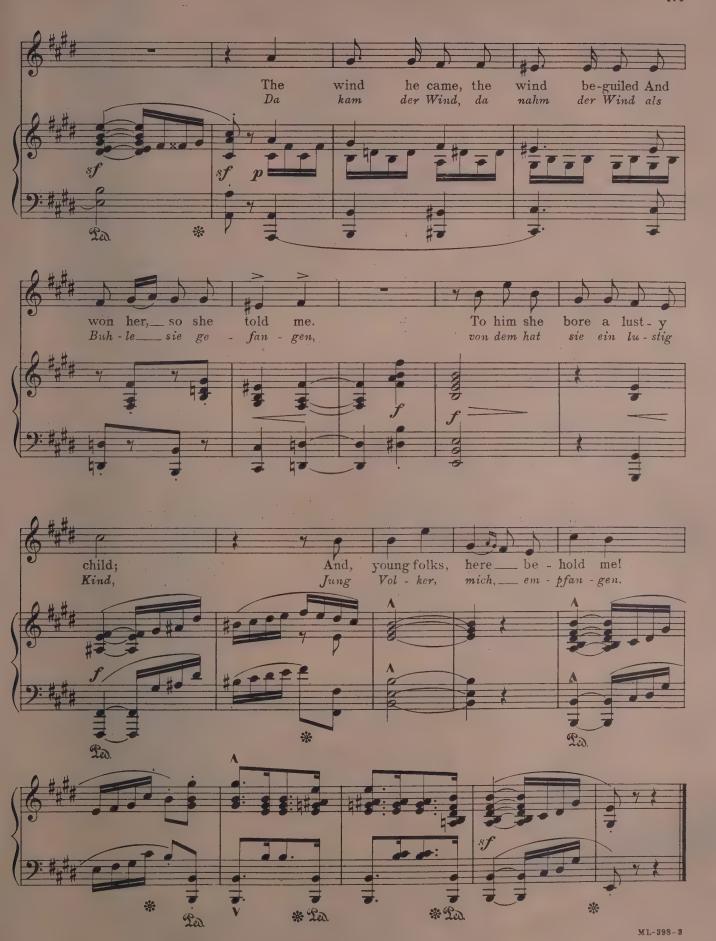
(Original Key)

EDUARD MÖRIKE (1804-1875).
Translated by Frederic Field Bullard

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op.125, Nº 4







THY FACE SO FAIR (DEIN ANGESICHT)

(Composed in 1850)

HEINRICH HEINE (1799-1856) Translated by Arthur Westbrook (Original Key)

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op.127, Nº 2

